The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

A War of Words Between Butler and Farnsworth.

A Pugilistic Scene in the Hall of Representatives.

The Probabilities of Akerman's Confirmation.

Boutwell Opposed to the Creation of Delano's New Department.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

BUTLER VS. FARNSWORTH.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Gen. Butler and Gen. Farnsworth met in battle array in the House this afternoon and the occasion was one of rare interest and excitement. Probably no other scene of personalities was ever allowed more limit in this body or produced more unparliamentary language. The basis in itself was insignificant, being the question of passing a private patent pistol bill for the relief of one Rollin White over the President's veto. While Butler was advocating the passage of the bill, Farnsworth entertained a charge into the speech that produced a positive sensation by declaring that Butler had been employed as counsel for the opponent of White, but had turned around to represent the latter before Congress for a fee of two thousand dollars. He exhibited a certified copy of the document on file in the Patent Office to show that Butler had received this sum. To this Farnsworth added that Butler had filed a small brief in the Supreme Court, where a suit over the cost was pending, as a mere pretense to cover the receipt of so large a fee for work to be done really in Congress. "I therefore charge him," said Farnsworth, with vehement force and gesture, "with being on both sides of this case, on one side without a fee, and then on the other side of the case with a fee." By this time the whole House was on its feet. The entire Democratic side came into the central aisle to see what would follow next. Farnsworth had the rule read, that no member shall vote on a matter in which he is interested. An attempt was made to shut off debate here, but the scheme failed, and Butler got the floor in reply. Farnsworth sought an interruption. Butler, excitedly, said "I don't yield to a man who has got more beard than brains," alluding to the former's long iron-gray beard. Farnsworth shouted out: "The member may curse my beard, but he shall not come into the House and steal under the shadow of it." This was received with shouts of order from the Republicans, and cries of "Good! good!" and nods of approval, from the Democrats; but Butler went on with his reply, charging Farnsworth with making an infamous and maliciously false statement, and adding that he spoke, in the first instance, against the White patent for some of his constituents, but that he was not called in the case professionally until White came to him and said his counsel was ill, and asked Butler to take his place in the Supreme Court on the pending case, and he did this by preparing the brief, which, he said, took him a month, and for which he received the sum named. But he never argued the case in court, because the counsel first engaged was then able to go on himself. After disclaiming any interest in it in violation of the law and his position as a member, as Farnsworth had charged, he concluded by saying that he who had dealt this blow without notice, and when he (Butler) was unprepared, was a coward and an assassin. Down came the Speaker's gavel with a fearful blow, but the speaker said nothing. The whole House looked first at the Speaker, then at Farnsworth, who was in his seat, and then at Butler. The gavel fall was succeeded by no call to order. "Is it a message from the Senate?" inquired Butler. The Speaker was now as silent as his gavel, and it was evident that this was not the usual signal announcing a message from the Senate but an incompleted call to order. Butler pushed ahead with a repetition of his charge. "I take it," said he, "and I reiterate it, that it is a principle of ethics that no one here will dispute, that he who deals a blow on one that is unprepared for it, and has no notice of it, is an assassin and a coward, and I venture that it is an assertion that even the Speaker's gavel will not interrupt." Butler then sat down full of passion and excitement. Members were requested to take their seats and order was restored.

After a little more debate, the vote was taken but so general was the feeling against Butler, who had at first advocated the bill, when he knew he was interested, that he only got twelve votes to the measure, it being rejected by more than a hundred majority.

AKERMAN.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have reported the nomination of Amos T. Akerman to the Senate without any recommendation, thus leaving that body to dispose of it as they see fit, but showing, at the same time, that no member of that committee is in favor of the confirmation of Mr. Akerman as Attorney-General. The President, however, will not withdraw the nomination unless Mr. A. desires it. This is believed to be quite probable, though no such request has been yet made.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Senate debated the income tax very fully to-day, but did not reach a vote. The tenor of the discussion was more favorable to the total abolition of the tax than it was in the House. It is claimed that if Congress does not reduce the tariff the income tax can be wholly done away with.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

leaves to-morrow for Lake Pepin, Minn., to spend a portion of the summer.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS

called on the President to-day in a body, and to-night he returned the compliment by attending their performance.

BRIDGING THE MISSOURI.

The House to-day passed a bill to authorize the Union Pacific and other railroads to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha, with a 250-foot span. The Pacific Railroad Company proposed a 200-foot span, but on motion of Mr. Welts, of Missouri, the span was increased to 250.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT.

There will be in all probability a little war among the officials about the Treasury Department on the bill introduced to create a new department out of the Internal Revenue office. Mr. Delano, who was assured by leading Congressmen at the time he was appointed Commissioner that such a bill would pass Congress at an early period, has always been very anxious for its consummation, inasmuch as he would, in the event of its passage, have the inside track for the new Cabinet office, while Mr. Boutwell, whose aspirations that way are satisfied, loses a portion of his official authority by the enactment of such a law, and has been, if not opposed to it, at least unwilling to give it any aid.

[To the Associated Press.]

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the names of 75 midshipmen to be ensigns, and 7 ensigns to be masters in the navy.

PRECAUTIONS.

Secretary Boutwell this morning issued an order forbidding any persons not connected with the Treasury Department entering the rooms where money is counted or handled.

THE OBJECTIONAL REPORTER.

The report of the House Select Committee on the charges made by Smith, a correspondent of the New York Evening Post, say in their judgment Representatives Fitch and McCormick stand completely exonerated from all charges and suspicion of even complicity in any of the schemes for sustaining the Cuban cause by the use of improper influence. The committee consider the correspondent of the Evening Post not without fault. They also are of opinion his fault is not of such a flagrant nature as to justify expulsion from the gallery or even to warrant any formal resolution of censure.

GRADE.

The question of a change of grade in our mission to Britain has not been entertained by the Government.

CROPS.

The monthly report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows that the acreage of winter wheat is nearly four per cent. behind last year, and that the spring sowing has been increased. The acreage of oats has been increased. Grasses generally flourishing. Fruits promise abundance. The cotton average is materially increased in every State, and the crop generally is growing well.

In the game of base ball to-day the Olympics scored 27 and the Pastimes 20.

DISTILLATION.

Revised regulations concerning distillation from fruit, allow dealers to give bond in double the amount of tax on any still capable of producing in thirty days, but the bond is not to be less than $500. The distiller is also taxed $50 annually.

LANDS.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval a schedule of tracts, embracing in the aggregate 144,481 acres, selected in the district of Council Bluffs, as inuring to the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroad.

BASE BALL.

The Red Stockings Victorious.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—In the game of base ball to-day the score stood:

Red Stockings	2	2	7	5	2	4	2	0	3	—27
Athletics	7	1	1	3	1	1	4	4	0	—23

There were from 15,000 to 20,000 people present.

ROCHESTER, June 22.—The White Stockings, of Chicago, defeated the Flower City, 45 to 20.

The Run of the Natchez.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The famous steamer Natchez, Capt. Tom Leathers, which has been making a race against time from New Orleans to St. Louis, arrived here a few minutes after 4 o'clock this afternoon. The following figures are taken from her log:

	Days.	Hours.	Min.
To Natchez	...	17	35
To Vicksburg	...	23	...
To Memphis	2	9	40
To Cairo	3	4	23
To St. Louis	3	22	30

The race was made to beat, if possible, the time made by the celebrated J. M. White in 1844, which was 3 days, 23 hours, and 9 minutes, and which has never been beaten until to-day, although many of the swiftest boats which have run this river during the past quarter of a century have attempted to do it. There has been great excitement among steamboatmen and citizens generally in regard to this race, and when the Natchez touched the wharf this evening she was immediately thronged with an excited crowd, who were very joyous over the great victory. A large amount of money changed hands on the result. W. S. Pike, a banker of New Orleans, who claims to have kept a careful record of the trip, asserts that the passage was made in 3 days, 21 hours and 58 minutes, the difference being between Cairo and this point.

THOROUGHBREDS.

ALEXANDER'S ANNUAL AUCTION

The Horses Sold and the Prices Paid.

The great sale (advertised so long and so thoroughly) of blooded stock belonging to Lord A. J. Alexander, came off yesterday, and we venture was the completest success of the season. The day itself opened up bright and encouragingly, and strangers from every part of the country took advantage of it and were on hand at an early hour, ready to go through the auction bustle for the blooded horses and cattle around the auctioneer's stand.

Among the different States represented we noticed New York by Col. S. D. Bruce, of the Turf, Field and Farm, and Col. M. H. Sanford, the celebrated as a blooded stock man; Texas was represented by W. Russ and brother; Ohio by Cols. D. R. Harness, L. B. Sprague and Jos. McConnell; South Carolina by J. M. Momach; Maryland by J. H. Howard; Tennessee by Maj. Aulman and several others; West Virginia by T. B. Davis; Pennsylvania by Thomas H. Biddle; Indiana by J. H. Morgan; and Arkansas by Frank Boyd, of Little Rock. Many other States were represented, but the names of most of them it was impossible for us to get. As for Kentucky, nearly all of her noted turfmen were present, and entered into the bidding with their usual spirit. Among the number we noticed the faces of Gen. Wm. Preston, Gen. A. Buford, A. Keene Richards, D. Swigert, W. Harper, J. Clay, Col. D. Howard Smith, Gen. James W. Tate, the State Treasurer, who by the way is one of the finest judges of horse-flesh within the limits of the Commonwealth; Zeb. Ward, Thomas Buford, Pat Dolan, Joe Allen, John Todd, E. Haydon, W. Jennings, J. A. Grinstead, Gen. James F. Robinson, Ham Scott, H. C. McDowell, Wm. Wright, Maj. H. Gibson, Wm. Richardson, Thos. Bryant, R. E. Coleman, and a tremendous list of others from almost every quarter of the State.

Soon after the arrival of the train from Louisville the large crowd was summoned to the auctioneer's stand to learn the terms of sale, which were soon made known by Mr. P. C. Kidd, of Lexington, who was the authorized crier of the sale. After announcing that everything would be done on a strictly cash basis the sale began.

THOROUGHBRED BROOD MARES.

No. 1—Young Ellister, brown mare, by imp. Yorkshire, was the first to be led into the ring, and was knocked down to Pat. Dolan, of Fayette county, Ky., at $125.

No. 2—Miss Odom, bay mare, by imp. Sovereign, came next in order, and was soon put down to Joe Allen, of Fayette county, Ky., at $150.

No. 3—Kate Quinn, chestnut mare, by Wagner. With this animal the interest began to rise, and she was sold to G. W. Coulier, of Reeseville, O., for $310.

No. 4—Charlotte Buford, chestnut mare, by Lexington, with plenty of Glencoe blood in her, did not reach her value. She was sold to Mr. Sprague, of Springfield, Ohio, for the low sum of $180.

No. 5—Flora G., chestnut mare, by Lexington, passed into the hands of G. W. Johnson, of Tennessee, for $350.

No. 6—Kate Anderson, bay mare, by imp. Sovereign, as fine looking animal as was sold, and the last of the brood mares sold, brought only $270, to J. H. Morgan, of Evansville, Ind.

THOROUGHBRED COLTS.

Under this head we must say that we have never seen such an array of beautiful animals collected together, and each of the animals sold reflected great credit upon Mr. Alexander as a thoroughbred stock raiser.

No. 1—Was a chestnut colt, foaled last year, and by Asteroid, and was sold to D. J. Crouse, of Ohio, for $220.

No. 2—A bay colt by imported Australian was bought by E. Haydon, of Jessamine, for $135.

No. 3—Was a beautiful chestnut colt by Australian, with fine muscle and handsome carriage, giving evidence of great endurance and speed. Sold to M. H. Sanford, of New York, for $440.

No. 4—A chestnut colt by imp. Australian, with fourteen crosses, among which the Glencoe blood predominates, was knocked down to Colonel S. D. Bruce for $525.

No. 5—Was a bay colt by Asteroid, with plenty of Medoc and Boston blood, and as fine an animal as was sold; was bought also by Colonel Bruce for $500.

No. 6—Bay colt by Asteroid, with nineteen crosses; did not bring its worth by a good many dollars. Was sold to T. B. Davis, of West Virginia, for $220.

No. 7—A bay colt by Lexington, with a pedigree traced closely back through fourteen crosses, and an animal which will yet make a bright record, was sold to William Jennings, of this State, for $650.

No. 8—Chestnut colt by Asteroid, with nineteen crosses, brought $320, to D. R. Harness, of Chillicothe, O.

No. 9—Was a beautiful bay colt by Lexington, with a fine record for blood running back through fifteen crosses, among which we notice the Glencoe and Sovereign. Dan. Swigert, of Franklin, bought this animal for $900.

No. 10—Bay colt by Planet was sold to Joseph McConnell, of Chillicothe, Ohio, for $280.

No. 11—Brown colt by Asteroid, with fifteen crosses, was sold to J. A. Grinstead, of Lexington, Ky., for $400.

No. 12—Bay colt by Lexington, with an excellent pedigree, was bought by A. C. Franklin, of Tennessee, for $560.

No. 13—A gray colt by Planet, and as handsome as an oil painting, was sold to Jos. McConnell, of Chillicothe, Ohio, for $410.

No. 14—Brown colt by Asteroid, with six celebrated crosses, was sold to Gen. Jas. F. Robinson, of Lexington, for $290.

No. 15—Bay colt by imp. Australian, and one of the finest animals sold during the day, was bought by Col. M. H. Sanford, of New York, for $700.

No. 16—Another fine bay colt, by Lexington, with twelve excellent crosses, among which the Glencoe blood is most prominent, and withal a magnificent animal, was knocked off to Mr. Sanford, of New York, for $840.

No. 17—Bay colt by Lexington was also sold to Col. Sanford, for $500.

No. 18—Bay colt by Lexington, with sixteen crosses, was bought by J. H. Howard, of Baltimore, Md., for $610.

FILLIES FOALED IN 1869.

No. 1—Bay filly by imp. Australian, sold to Ham Scott, of Fayette county, for $300.

No. 2—Bay filly by Asteroid, to J. A. Grinstead, of Lexington, Ky., for $250.

No. 3—Was the sale of the day, being a beautiful bay filly, perfect in every limb and looking more like a parlor ornament than a beast to be ridden over a race track. Her sire is Asteroid and her pedigree takes in Yorkshire, Smolenzko, Sir Peter, Mambrino, and Herod blood, and is traced back through fifteen distinct crosses. She was decidedly the finest appearing filly offered, and brought the best price of the day. She was put down to Col. M. H. Sanford, of New York, for $1,150.

No. 4—Bay filly by Lexington, and another very fine animal, having as good a blood record as any in the list, was sold to W. Russ, of Texas, for $700.

No. 5—Chestnut filly, by Asteroid, to D. R. Harness, of Chillicothe, Ohio, for $330.

No. 6—Chestnut filly, by Planet, to J. M. Momack, of Charleston, S. C., for $200.

No. 7—Bay filly, by Asteroid, to L. B. Sprague, of Springfield, Ohio, for $310.

No. 8—Chestnut filly, by Australian, to Wm. Wright, of Woodford county, for $305.

No. 9—Chestnut filly, by Australian, with nineteen crosses, and a very good-looking animal, was sold to John Todd, of Henry county, for $400.

No. 10—Bay filly, by Planet, to Major Aulman, of Tennessee, for $215.

No. 11—Chestnut filly, by Planet, with eleven crosses, to D. J. Crouse, of Ohio, for $260.

No. 12—Considerable stubbornness was shown about this animal, a chestnut filly, but she was finally set down to Major Aulman, of Tennessee, for $515.

No. 13—Bay filly, by Lexington, with twelve crosses, to Mr. Franklin, of Tennessee, for $380.

No. 14—Bay filly by Planet, with seventeen crosses, $310, to Major Aulman, of Tennessee.

No. 15—Chestnut filly, by imp. Australian, with nineteen crosses, was sold to W. Payne, of Fayette county, for $200.

No. 16—Was a very fine bay filly of the old Lexington blood, and was sold to Col. Dan. Swigert for $440.

No. 17—Bay filly, by Asteroid, with fourteen crosses, was sold to Mr. Howard, of Baltimore, for $225.

No. 18—Brown filly by Asteroid. This animal seemed to be very greatly in demand and was warmly contested for, but finally knocked off to J. H. Grinstead, of Lexington, at $875.

No. 19—Was also a bone of contention. She is a chestnut filly, and was sold for $560 to W. Harp r, of Woodford.

No. 20—Chestnut filly, by Australian, $300 to T. B. Davis, of West Virginia.

No. 21—Chestnut filly, by Australian, seventeen crosses, to J. Hunt Reynolds, of Frankfort, Ky., for $210.

No. 22—A chestnut filly, by Lexington, was bought by Gen. Wm. Preston, of Lexington, for $605.

No. 23—Bay filly, by Planet, to John Todd, of Henry county, Ky., for $200.

No. 24—Bay filly, by Asteroid, to Maj. H. Gibson, of Lexington, for $300.

TROTTING STOCK.

No. 1—Mattie, black mare, by Mambrino Chief, with fine colt, was sold to Frank Bond, of Little Rock, Ark., for $225.

No. 2—Hettie, bay mare, by Pilot, Jr., was sold to John Anderson, of Lexington, Ky., for $255.

No. 3—Bulah, bay filly, foaled in 1867, by Edwin Forrest. This was a very fine animal and brought $750, to J. Smith, of Jessamine county, Ky.

No. 4—Bay filly, by Woodford Mambrino, to R. E. Coleman, Mercer county, Ky., for $395.

No. 5—Brown filly, by Tattler, to Mr. Harness, of Ohio, for $350.

No. 6—Bay filly, by Tattler, to Thos. Bryant, of Fayette county, Ky., for $205.

No. 7—Bay filly, by Woodford Mambrino, to W. Richardson, of Fayette county, Ky., for $280.

No. 8—Bay filly, by Roscoe, to H. C. McDowell, of Franklin county, Ky., for $175.

No. 9—Brown filly, by Delmonico, to Jos. McConnell, of Chillicothe, Ohio, for $410.

No. 10—Bay colt, by Bayard, $600, to Jno. Middleton, of Henry county, Ky.

No. 11—Chestnut colt, by Woodford Mambrino, with eleven crosses, to Thos. A. Biddle, of Philadelphia, Pa., for $380.

No. 14—Bay colt, by American Star, Jr., to S. Bryant, of Louisville, Ky., at $190.

No. 15—Chestnut gelding, by Edwin Forrest, to Jos. McConnell, of Chillicothe, Ohio, for $240.

ALDERNEY CATTLE.

No. 1—Della, by imp. Bob, to W. C. Goodloe, of Lexington, for $250.

No. 2—Coquet, by John Brown, to J. A. Cook, Cynthiana, for $205.

No. 3—Jennie, by Swigert's Alderney bull, to E. S. Tilden, Louisville, for $90.

No. 4—Stella, by Bob, to A. G. Herr, Louisville, for $335.

No. 5—Jennie, by Jersey Lad, to H. C. McDowell, Frankfort, Ky., for $210.

No. 6—Fannie, by Planet, to H. H. Davis, of Mercer, for $115.

No. 7—Biddy, bred by Mr. Clay, to H. H. Davis, of Mercer, for $290.

No. 8—Buttercup, to H. C. McDowell, of Frankfort, for $150.

No. 9—Cecilia, by Planet, to N. H. McClenand Lexington, Ky., for $125.

When the last above-mentioned animal was sold we were warned by the approach of the locomotive that it was time to pack up, which necessitated our cutting short our report of the Alderney cattle sale, and also the sale of some blooded sheep.

Taken altogether Mr. Alexander did not regard the prices brought as coming up to his expectations, but was well pleased at some of the prices received.

☞ A new secret society has been formed within the last three years which aims at uniting agriculturists for protection against monopolies and to secure their public interests. It is known by the pastoral title of the "Patrons of Husbandry," and it already numbers 80,000 members. It admits women and children to its rights and fellowship. It has various State and county organizations called "Granges," under the control of the National Grange of Washington. Among other things it hopes for is to break down the high prices at which agricultural machines are sold, by ordering them by wholesale for its members; and the same thing will be done with seeds and other supplies.

The cutting of wheat is progressing in all the counties of East Tennessee. Some little smut is reported and considerable tangled grain, but the yield will be enormous.

NEW YORK.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Affairs in Wall street were unsettled to-day by telegrams from Washington that the conference committee on the currency bill had been appointed by the House, accompanied by the information that this meant contraction of the currency. It was also reported that the Treasury Department was to begin preparing the July interest on Monday next, June 27th, which would be four days in advance of maturity. Also that Treasurer Spinner has sold the gold received for interest on the sinking fund and bought the bonds for Government with the proceeds of the same.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy at 3@4 per cent. on calls and 5½@7 per cent. for prime discounts.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

declined at the close.

THE GOLD MARKET

was heavy and lower, opening at 112¾, declining to 112⅜, advancing to 112¾, and closing at 112⅜.

THE STOCK MARKET

was unsettled by the telegrams from Washington, which were interpreted unfavorably. The bears and bulls who went to buy availed themselves of the occasion to force a decline in prices. The chief point of the attack was Lake Shore, which influential operators are buying. To-morrow, it is stated that another raid will be made on the Lake Shore, New York Central and Ohio and Mississippi shares. There is no disposition on the part of the leading bulls to sustain the market, as many of their friends are anxious to buy and load up with leading stocks, and they are assisting them to obtain these stocks as soon as possible.

[To the Associated Press.]

ERIE.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Judge Barnard to-day refused a motion for injunction to prevent the registration of six millions of Erie stock, in the name of Heath, Raphael & Co., of London, and heard the arguments; but reserved a decision on Fisk and Gould's motion to transfer numerous suits against them, growing out of gold transactions last September, and involving nearly $1,500,000, from the Superior and Common Pleas to the Supreme Court. In case the motion is granted the trials will probably be held before Judge Barnard.

SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Thos. Murphy to-day recovered $61,000 from Ezekiel Lockwood, value of a lot of army blankets furnished Murphy during the war with which to fill a Government contract, which the army inspector rejected.

BAD.

Princess Editha to-day entered complaint against Woodhull & Claflin for larceny of rings and money to the amount of six thousand dollars. Judge Dowling declined to issue a warrant to arrest them, but notified them through an officer to appear to-morrow for examination.

LIBERAL.

The L. S. & M. S. R. W. will divide four per cent.

A NEW COTTON EXCHANGE

will be organized Friday.

INJURED.

M. J. Pollard's jewelry store, on Broadway, was damaged to the extent of $10,000 last night by the bursting of Croton water pipes.

The State Sunday School Convention to-day resolved against sectarian appropriations of the public funds and the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT

occurred on the elevated railway this afternoon, the machinery giving way and compelling the passengers to dismount. Nobody was injured.

KILLED.

Three children, the oldest four years, were killed in Brooklyn yesterday by the caving of an embankment near which they were at play.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 22.—The deaths by accident on the Great Western Railway number seventeen. Thomas Marshall, of Kirk, who was badly wounded, died to-day. Three bodies still remain unrecognized. All of the injured are now doing well, except one, who it is thought cannot recover.

A collision occurred to-day between two excursion trains near Newcastle. Several were injured, two badly, but none killed.

The Baptist Association met at Leicester to observe the centennial anniversary. Leading divines of the denomination were present, and the proceedings were deeply interesting.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 22.—New evidence of a conspiracy against State and Emperor is coming to light, and yesterday several additional arrests were made.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 22, Eve.—Consols for money 92¾; on account 92¾@92⅞. American securities steady; '62s 90¾; '65s 89¾; '67s 88¾; 10-40s 87¾. Erie 19¾; Illinois 116; Atlantic and Great Western 28¾. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 10¼d; Orleans 11½d. Sales of 10,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 9d; red Western No. 2 9s 1d@9s 2d; winter 9s 1d@9s 2d. Western flour 24s 3d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 31s 6d@31s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s. Pork 12s 6d. Beef 111s. Lard 68s 6d. Cheese 66s. Bacon 55s for Cumberland cut, and 60s for short rib. Common rosin 5s; fine 15s. Refined petroleum 1s 6¾d. Tallow firmer, but not higher, at 45s 9d. Linseed oil firmer, but not higher. Sugar 31s 9d@32s. Calcutta linseed 63s 6d@64s.

FRANKFORT, June 22.—Bonds closed firm at 96¾@96⅞.

PARIS, June 22.—Bourse closed declining.

ANTWERP, June 22.—Petroleum quiet.

HAVRE, June 22.—Cotton flat at 118.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22.—The convention this afternoon was principally occupied in the discussion of the question, "Are any Associations declined, and if so what is the cause?" The discussion was participated in by delegates from all sections of the country. The reception of delegates to-night at the Academy of Music was the finest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed. The hall was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens. Gov. Baker presided and welcomed the delegates to the State in a short address. The anthem, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," was then sung by a choir consisting of all the leading church choirs of the city under the leadership of Prof. Black. Prayer was then made by Rev. Dr. Rosinson, of the Methodist church, and reading of Scripture by Rev. Mr. Sloss, of the Presbyterian church of this city; after which addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Macaulay on behalf of the city, Rev. Dr. Day on behalf of the churches, and Rev. J. B. Brandt on behalf of the Indianapolis Y. M. C. A. Responses were made by Hon. J. S. McLean of Halifax, Hon. G. H. Stewart of Philadelphia, and Thomas Miller of Cincinnati. During the exercises the choir sung the anthems, "The Heavens are Telling," "All Hail to the Power of Jesus' Name," and the Welcome Hymn. There are between six and seven hundred regular and corresponding delegates present, and a number more are expected to arrive on to-night's trains. The Western Union, Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Companies have opened offices in the hall for the accommodation of delegates.

CINCINNATI.

The News from the Red Stockings—The Races—The Saengerfest's Donation to the Queen City.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The news of the victory of the Red Stockings over the Athletics, of Philadelphia, produced great excitement here. During the progress of the game the newspaper offices were thronged, and as the game approached the close the people were in the streets by thousands. As the returns came in from time to time applause followed, and, when the final result was announced, men swung their hats and cheers went up as enthusiastic as ever distinguished favorable election returns.

The races were better attended to-day. There were few entries and the interest was low. The first race was one-mile heat, pacing, under saddle; $200 to the first, $100 to the second, and $50 to the third.

SUMMARY.

Hoosier Tom	1
Mollie	dis.
Dimmick's Billy	dis.

Time—2:24.

The second race was trotting to harness; $300 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third.

SUMMARY.

No name winner	1	1	1
Picard	3	4	3
Denham's Billy	2	3	2
Anne Hunter	4	2	4

Time—2:38¾; 2:37; 2:39.

No more racing till Saturday on account of failing to make purses. Three races will then occur.

The Saengerfest furnished but one man for the Cincinnati hospital.

A Romantic Life and Lonely Death.

An old lady died the other day at Uxbridge in England, who proved herself to have been in more ways than one a remarkable person. Not only had she for many years successfully defied the inquisitorial gossip of a country town, but she really had in early days lived a romantic life, although her latter years had been passed in the deepest seclusion. Having been found dead in her bed, at the age of ninety-two, an inquest was held, when it came to light that she was the daughter of a Spanish nobleman of high distinction. In early life she contracted a clandestine marriage with the Count de Chantal, of France, who was a general in the French army under the first Napoleon, and who fell at Waterloo. Exiled from her native country, as well as from France, she took refuge in England soon after the restoration of peace, and lived on her scanty income at Uxbridge in the manner described. It is supposed that she had lain dead for several days before her body was found, and it would be hard to find a case presenting stronger features of the utter loneliness to which a human being may be reduced.

☞ A Paris letter says: "A worthy tradesman had just sat down to his dinner a few evenings ago, surrounded by his olive branches and the fruitful vine. Suddenly he observed before the plate of one of his little girls a drop of blood; believing she had cut her finger, he rose to examine, and was surprised to find other drops of blood on the table-cloth. On looking toward the ceiling, the blood was found to be dropping therefrom. Calling the house porter, they forced open the door of their neighbor's room overhead, and found a young woman, having failed to destroy herself by charcoal fumes, had opened the veins of her neck with a razor. All attempts to aid her she repelled by endeavoring to bite the assistants. She was but three weeks married, had found matrimony a sad, sour, sober beverage, and resolved to find in death

——"that opiate of the soul,
Lucretia's dagger, Rosamonda's bowl."

The Henderson (Texas) Times says: "We are told by those who have investigated, that the prospect for mast this season is better than it has been in this section for many years."

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE........WASHINGTON, June 22.

OCEAN CABLES.

MR. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on a bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the United States and the Bermuda Islands.

Also a bill to authorize a direct submarine cable from the United States to Belgium.

UNLAWFUL CERTIFICATES.

MR. WILLIAMS reported, with amendment, the bill relative to unlawful certification of checks by officers.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

MR. NYE called up the bill amending an act granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast—a Southern route. This bill is known as the Atlantic and Pacific railroad bill and extends the time for the construction of the road so as to obtain the right of way through Indian Territory. It was discussed and laid aside.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

MR. SHERMAN called up the bill to reduce internal taxes, &c. The amendments of the Senate Committee on Finance were read. The proposition of the committee to strike out the first three sections, imposing special taxes, was agreed to.

MR. SHERMAN explained that the House had provided for keeping up a portion of the special taxes, while the Senate Committee proposed to repeal all of them except those on spirits, tobacco and beer. The next three sections of the bill, inserted by the committee in lieu of the part stricken out, were read. They provide for a repeal after May 1st, 1871, of all special taxes, except those on brewers, distilled spirits and tobacco, and also that the several taxes on sales be repealed, except such as are now by law paid by stamps. Also repealing the taxes on sales of leaf and manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, and foreign and domestic distilled spirits. Also repealing the tax on articles in schedule A, and the special tax on boats, barges, and flats; on liquors and successions; on passports and on gross receipts. The three sections were agreed to, repealing, after Oct. 1st, 1870, the stamp tax imposed in schedule B on promissory notes for a less sum than $100; on receipts for any sum of money or in payment of any debt; and also the stamp tax imposed in schedule C on canned and preserved fruit. Further, that no stamp shall be required upon transfer or assignment of a mortgage except when made upon a sale thereof, or when transferred as collateral security. Also, that commissions shall be allowed in the purchase of proprietary stamps. It also allows the removal of lucifer or friction matches, cigar lighters and wax tapers from the place of manufacture for exportation, without the payment of the tax or affixing stamps subject to the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

MR. SHERMAN offered a new section, which, as amended by Mr. Sawyer, was adopted, extending the time within which stamps may be affixed to instruments of writing requiring stamps, and executed in the late rebellious States, until June 1, 1872, making the penalty double the amount of tax, and in no case less than $5.

The income tax sections were then discussed.

MR. SHERMAN spoke in favor of the retention of the tax and Mr. Corbett against it. The bill was laid over as unfinished business for Thursday.

INFORMATION.

MR. POMEROY offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit any communications and proposals he may have received for constructing ocean steamships for trans-Atlantic mail service, etc.

The Senate then took a recess.

HOUSE.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE.

A bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri, at Omaha and Council Bluffs, was passed, with an amendment requiring the construction of the spans three hundred feet in width.

MR. WILSON, of Minn., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing the claim of the State of Minnesota for lands for the support of the State University, which was passed by 83 to 76.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

MR. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to organize a department of internal revenue, and to regulate the collection of taxes, and moved that it be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill changes the Bureau of Internal Revenue into a department, of which the Commissioner is to be the head at $8,000 per annum. There is also to be an Assistant Commissioner at a salary of $4,500, five heads of divisions at salaries of $3,000, 95 male and 50 female clerks, 25 supervisors, at salaries of $3,500, and Assistant Supervisors, not exceeding twenty-five, at not over eight dollars per day. The bill also provides for Revenue Gaugers, Assessors and Collectors. The number of Assistant Assessors employed shall be permanently reduced by the discharge of all officers assigned specially to the assessment of any taxes which have been abolished by law, and the Commissioner is further required to reduce the number of assistant assessors in proportion to any reduction of the service of assessments which have been made, or may hereafter be made, by the repeal of any portion of internal tax. The bill reduces the number of employes about one-third, and repudiates entirely the system of informers, spies, moieties, &c.

MR. SCHENCK's motion was agreed to.

OLD INTEREST PAID.

The bill to pay the European and North American Company $678,362 as interest due Massachusetts and Maine, on money expended in the war of 1812, was discussed and passed—101 to 61.

A BRANCH RAILROAD.

MR. VAN HORN introduced a bill to aid the construction of a narrow gauge mountain line of railroad from a point on the Union Pacific railroad, near Echo City, to the mouth of Cottonwood canon, Utah, which was referred.

MR. POLAND, from the select committee on the resolution for the expulsion from the reporters' gallery of W. Scott Smith, correspondent of the New York Evening Post, made a report, and asked that it be printed and the resolution laid on the table, which was so ordered.

The House, on motion of Mr. Schenck, proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

THE CURRENCY BILL.

A message from the Senate requesting a conference committee on the currency bill was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The veto of the President of a bill for a renewal of the patent of Rollin White for an improvement in pistols was read.

ALMOST A FIGHT.

In the discussion which took place on the veto, which was participated in by Messrs. Wood, Laflin, Hoar and Kellogg in support of the veto, and by Messrs. Jenckes and Butler, of Mass., against it, an exciting episode took place, arising out of a point of order made by Mr. Farnsworth, that Mr. Butler was the counsel of Rollin White, the beneficiary under the bill. He declared it was in evidence that the member from Massachusetts had accepted a fee of $2,000.

MR. BUTLER asserted that there was no such evidence.

MR. FARNSWORTH affirmed that there was, and said it was contained in a communication of the Commissioner of Patents, which he had asked to have read at the clerk's desk, but its reading was objected to by Mr. Butler, who said there is no such evidence and there never can be and never will be.

MR. FARNSWORTH—I insist upon its being read.

MR. BUTLER—The point between the gentleman and myself is this: He charges that a fee of $2,000 was furnished me to advocate the patent on this floor. I say I received the fee for arguing the case in the Supreme Court.

MR. FARNSWORTH—The statutes of the United States declare a member of Congress who receives any fee for a matter pending before Congress or in any departments commits a misdemeanor punishable by indictment, and it is in the evidence that the member from Massachusetts voluntarily stated to the Commissioner of Patents—

MR. BUTLER (interrupting)—I do not give way to be abused by a man who has more beard than brains.

MR. FARNSWORTH—That is a most excellent retort—as good as the member is capable of making. The member may curse my beard, but he cannot steal under the shadow of my beard. My point of order is that the gentleman, the member from Massachusetts, has no right to advocate on this floor for a fee of $2,000.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman from Illinois that the question of a member's interest in a matter before the House is universally left to that member's own sense of propriety.

MR. FARNSWORTH urged the reading of the communication of the Commissioner of Patents to show that Butler had received a fee of $2,000.

The time for which Butler had the floor having expired, Eldridge asked that the time should be extended. It was a matter of great interest and importance, and the House and country wanted to know all about it.

MR. FARNSWORTH insisted on his point of order.

The SPEAKER directed the rule to be read, which directs that no member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately or personally interested, and stated that if the rule was enforced in its utmost stringency it would not prevent the gentleman from Massachusetts debating the question. The rule was limited entirely to the question of voting. It was for the gentleman himself to decide upon his honor or his oath as a member. The chair could not be the conscience-keeper of members.

MR. JENCKES, having four minutes' time left, said he would yield it to Mr. Butler.

MR. BUTLER said he would not ask for half of it. He only wanted the record to be read which would brand the statement of the member from Illinois as malicious, false, and an infamous sensation.

MR. FARNSWORTH—Have it read.

MR. BUTLER—The entry is one of $2,000 for counsel fees, paid me in January, 1869, when I argued a case before the Supreme Court, where my brief is filed. It was for counsel fees and nothing else.

MR. FARNSWORTH said he would read the record.

MR. BUTLER desired it be read at the clerk's desk. The paper was sent to the clerk's desk and read, from which it appeared that Mr. Butler had written to the Commissioner of Patents suggesting that the patent should not be extended without an examination, and that he had received a counsel fee of $2,000 from the applicant.

MR. FARNSWORTH sought the floor, but Mr. Jenckes insisted on the previous question.

The House, however, being in the humor to enjoy and encourage the scene, refused to second the previous question, and Farnsworth obtained the floor. He said there were two facts prominent in the matter. The first was that in 1867 there was pending an application from Rollin White for an extension of his patent; that that fact became known to the member from Massachusetts, and he volunteered to protest against it. Whether that was for the purpose of courting the offer of a counsel fee he did not know. The second fact was that when White filed his schedule of expenditures in 1869, in order to show he had not made much out of the patent, there was entered as one item of the expenditure that in January, 1869, he paid the member from Massachusetts $2,000 for counsel fees. He would state further that the member did not utter a word in the Supreme Court in behalf of White, though he did file a very small and insignificant brief, so it might appear he did something in the law court toward earning his $2,000, but he (Farnsworth) would leave it to the House and to the country to determine what the motive of White in paying $2,000 was, and what it was if not $2,000 that induced the member from Massachusetts to advocate on this floor the extension of that patent. The member had spoken of the length of his beard, and he (Farnsworth) had told him then, as he did now, that, long or short, no member of Congress should, with his knowledge, steal under the shadow of his beard; no member of Congress should, with his knowledge, perpetrate fraud like this on the people of the United States, whose interests were violated, as Mr. Butler said in his letter to the Commissioner of Patents, by the reissue of this patent. It would be noticed that in the letter written by the member in 1867, he said the reissue of this patent would be subversive of the interest of the Government, but a fee of $2,000 changed his views, and now the member, forgetting his oath and forgetting his interest of the United States, advocates the reissue of the patent, and advised the patentee to make an assignment of his interest to the Government, when the evidence was that he had assigned it long before to Smith & Wesson, and therefore had no right to assign it to the Government; and yet the plea of the member from Massachusetts was that the advice was worth $2,000, and that White gave him $2,000 for it. That was too thin a gauze, too thin a veil, too shallow a pretense. The member would not thus

Compound for sins he was inclined to
By damning those he had no mind to.

He believed the House and the country would arraign the member from Massachusetts for being on both sides of the question—first on one side and then on the other side for a fee.

The SPEAKER here called Mr. Farnsworth to order.

MR. GARFIELD remarked that "such language ought not to be heard in these halls."

MR. FARNSWORTH said he was finished, and moved the previous question. A general murmur of disapproval showed that the House did not relish the idea of shutting off further discussion.

The SPEAKER asked Mr. Farnsworth whether he insisted on the demand.

MR. FARNSWORTH withdrew it.

MR. BUTLER replied to Mr. Farnsworth. As he was speaking the members gathered around him, so that his remarks at times were very indistinctly heard by the reporters. He denied having manifested any interest in the bill before the House in favor of forwarding its passage, and appealed to the Chairman of the Committee on Patents and members generally to bear him out in that denial. He explained that in '67 he was applied to by certain gentlemen in his town interested in the manufacture of arms, and who thought that, in a contract which they were about to enter into with the Government, they might interfere with Rollin White's patent, to watch any application that might be made for the extension of that patent, and he had therefore written a letter to the Commissioner of Patents stating these reasons which rendered it for the interest of the Government that the claim for extension should be examined before the extension was made. He had never heard of it nor had anything further to do with it further than that. But in 1868, while he was at home during vacation, Rollin White came to him and said there was pending a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States, that had been once argued before court and then stood for reargument; that his counsel was sick and he wished him to argue it. He had, therefore, spent four weeks of solid time in preparing a brief, which he filed, and which the member from Illinois called a weak and insignificant brief. The gentleman who had originally argued the matter had got well and reargued it, he also attending the argument, and for that he had, on the 29th of January, 1869, received $2,000. There had been then no application pending before Congress for an extension of the patent to his knowledge, and he had not known there ever would be. He could assure the gentleman from Illinois that never would he argue a case as that case was argued, and was perfectly safe from ever receiving a fee of $2,000. [Laughter.] He further explained that it was after the bill had gone to the President that White came to him and said there was opposition to it because it was made to appear it would interfere with the Government, and then he told him he could obviate that by filing in the Patent Office a release to the United States. He had heard this thing was to be brought up against him in the House, but he had felt that malice aided by weakness was contemptible, but there had now been presented before the country a singular spectacle of attempted arraignment of a member by another member who attacked him unawares in the manner that blows of cowards and assassins are ever made.

A sudden and vehement descent of the Speaker's gavel intimated that the limit of parliamentary debate was being encroached upon.

Mr. Butler paused, looked at the Speaker, as if wondering at interruption, and inquired, in a manner that brought the House down in a roar of laughter, whether it was a message from the Senate. Resuming his remarks, he said: I repeat that a prepared blow, aimed at a man who is unprepared, is the blow of a coward and assassin, and is everywhere a great truth in ethics, to which I think nobody, not even the Speaker's hammer, will object. [Laughter.] If there be any man here who thinks I have been in any way false to my people, I invoke a vote of censure from the House. He added that in this controversy it was well known there was a very great difference of feeling between himself and assailant; but he (Butler) had never intended that difference in the House, and had never brought his personal quarrels before the House. He had endeavored to keep what he said within parliamentary language. As to the insinuation that he had filed a brief in the Supreme Court merely as a pretense to obtain a fee, he could only say, "Oh, father Abraham, what these Christians are whose own hard dealings teach them to suspect the very thoughts of others."

MR. BUTLER took his seat, and the House was gradually restored to order.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill over the President's veto, and was rejected—yeas 12, nays 168.

THE U. C. R. R.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to amend the act incorporating the National Junction Railway Company was concurred in.

CALIFORNIA LANDS.

The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution in regard to a suspension of the sale of certain lands in California was concurred in—94 to 72.

A CLAIM.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of Chas. Cooper and others was referred to the Committee on Claims.

APPORTIONMENT.

In the Senate amendments to the House bill to provide for an apportionment of the representatives to Congress among the several States Mr. Judd moved to concur.

MR. SCHOFIELD moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived by 78 to 96.

Without disposing of Judd's motion, the House adjourned.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, June 22.

The Radical Republican Convention will convene in this city on Saturday, July 9th.

Everything indicates a lively time in the convention to-morrow.

The Ledger says that Congo, the convict, who escaped from the Southern Prison last evening, was "trusty." He was no such thing.

The Second Congressional District Democratic Convention will convene in the Opera House at 10 a. m. to-day.

The Democratic District Central Committee are called upon to meet in the County Clerk's office at 8 a. m. to-day.

A large number of delegates to the District Convention were in the city last evening, and were constantly arriving.

The Ledger is very anxious that the inquests shall be advertised. Such anxiety for the fulfilment of the law is truly gratifying to all our citizens.

None but those having cards of admission will be admitted to the main floor of the Opera House to-day, during the proceedings of the convention.

The Democracy of Floyd county were highly gratified yesterday to learn by a personal card from Capt. Jont. Peters, that he will, under no circumstances, consent to become an independent candidate for sheriff.

The Ledger is a captious sheet that will strain at a knat and swallow a camel. And the news editor of the Vincennes Sun is an ignoramus with plentiful lack of manners and strong propensities for the billingsgate. Under the head of "A Silly Story Disposed Of," the Ledger of last evening quotes the comments of that profound sheet, the Vincennes Sun, on an item of news published in this column about a week ago, which read as follows: "The priests of the Vincennes diocese—nine in number—met in New Albany on Tuesday, and ordered a telegram sent to Rome, via the cable, expressing their wish that the definition of 'Papal infallibility' be forwarded to them immediately."—[Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL. "What a foolish lie! When we reflect that the Vincennes diocese includes fully half of the State, the ignorance of the author of the above, in referring to the number, will sound amusing. The priests of the diocese have too much sense to be guilty of any such act as is attributed to them. They do not get at definitions of dogmas and edicts in that manner."—[Vincennes Sun. Now the reporter of this column has a better opinion of the public than to write as if he was writing for a lot of school children. We give the following dispatch, which was sent via cable, and the reverend gentlemen's names signed thereto will repudiate the dispatch if they did not send it. It is as follows: "Bishop of Vincennes, Rome, Italy. Please offer His Holiness our wishes for the definition of infallibility. Our prayers for his blessing. (Signed) Fathers Mougin, Doebenner, Gionez, Munchina, Panner, Kintrup, Lessen, Gabriel, Audren." The public will readily understand that we did not think them such ignoramuses as to suppose they did not know there were more than nine priests in the Vincennes diocese, but that the number was mentioned to show the importance of the action. Of course the priests did not want it settled immediately to suit their notions, but they wanted the news sent immediately after the dogma should be settled by the council. The Vincennes man calls the item a foolish lie, and says the priests do not get edicts or dogmas in that way. With this we leave the matter to an intelligent public to judge if the item was not entirely correct.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, June 23.

The police were unable to furnish Judge Mathews with any business yesterday.

John H. Anderson, City Clerk, reports the total delinquent tax on the duplicate of 1869 and previous year as amounting to $17,721 15.

On Tuesday a human hand was found lying on the grass in the rear of the Southern State Prison. It appeared to be the left hand. How or by what means it came there separate from the body, is a mystery.

A match game of base ball between the Actives, of Jeffersonville, and the Richmonds, of Louisville, at the grounds of the latter, played on Tuesday afternoon, resulted in the defeat of the Richmonds by a score of 85 to 18.

A special train will leave the Ohio and Mississippi depot at 8 a. m., on Saturday, for Charlestown, to accommodate the Republicans wishing to attend the Republican county mass meeting. It will return from Charlestown at 4½ p. m. Full fare will be charged.

While James Mooney, with several other boys, was riding in a spring wagon yesterday, the horse frightened and ran away. All the rest of the boys jumped out of the wagon except Mooney, who remained until he was thrown out at Jones' coal office, at Fourth and Pearl, and had both bones of the left fore arm broken just above the wrist. Dr. Led W. Beckwith was called, and adjusted the broken limb. It will be remembered that Mooney had his foot mashed about a year ago, by the cars running over it, on Pearl street.

The assassins seem still to infest the vicinity of New Washington, in this county. On Tuesday night Moses Hopwood was shot in the arm while returning home late in the evening. Our informant obtained the information at one of the stations on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, while coming to Jeffersonville, and was therefore unable to gather full particulars. We noticed yesterday the fact of great excitement now existing in reference to the attempted assassination of D. Robinett. This additional attempt at murder will only increase the rage of the citizens, and we anticipate hearing of several rascals being hung in a summary manner up that way soon.

John D. Shryer yesterday took acknowledgments of real estate transfers which were consummated as follows: Charles H. Rauchfus to Mary Van Law, lots 15 and 16 of 11, at the corner of Market and Indiana avenue, $3,900; R. T. Gall to Charles Roth, lot 232, on Maple street, between Wall and Locust streets, $450; Chesley D. Bailey to Melvina, wife of Joseph L. White, west half of lot 71, on Market street, below Clark, near the old penitentiary, $1,200; Calvin Cook to Caroline G., wife of G. W. Timmonds, lot 8 block J, Benson's sub-division, $1,000; David Cummins to August Sauer, 5 3-10 acres, Cummins' sub-division (Beach farm), $1,530; same to Augusta M., wife of P. R. Glover, lot 2 of same, 5 2-100 acres, $1,180; same to Howard & Reed, lots 3 and 9 of same, 20 67-100 acres, $2,485 87; same to Chris. Roescher, lot 4 of same, 5 6-100 acres, $1,135 24; same to John W. Frank, lot 5 of same, 10 1-10 acres, $2,110 90; same to Henry Nagle, lots 8 and 10 of same, 8 22-100 acres, $3,273; same to H. Long, lot 6 of same, 10 9-100 acres, $2,078 50; same to Alex. D. May, lot 7 of same, 4 4-10 acres, $1,836.

MEDICAL.

The Physicians' Protective Association—The Objects of the Organization.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 20, 1870.

At a meeting of the Physicians' Protective Association held on the 8th of the present month the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare for the information of the citizens and Common Council of this city a statement of the objects of this organization; and they were instructed to embody in this statement the names of all identified with this movement from its inception to the present time. It was believed to be necessary that this statement should be made for the purpose of correcting many errors and misconstructions connected with this movement, and also (by placing before the community the names of the large body of physicians intimately interested) to demonstrate the importance of the organization and the unanimity pervading the professional mind in regard to its objects and purposes.

We cannot of course so far anticipate the future action of this body as to describe in detail what may thus be its entire functions, but it is proper to state that chief amongst its objects is the securing of proper and efficient action in regard to the following most important subjects, viz: Securing the passage of laws localizing dissections; punishing, with proper severity, the abortionist; securing, by the enactment of proper State laws, efficient registration tables of births, marriages and deaths; disseminating proper laws in regard to quarantine; requiring the payment of medical experts, when called as witnesses in courts of law; securing proper health officers, municipal and State; the creation of beneficent and efficient vaccination laws; securing proper laws for the protection of the cellar-house and tenement population (guarding the community thus against over-crowding, with its consequent disorder, diseases and vices); the creation of a beneficial system of poor-house laws, buildings and management, including provision for an efficient corps of medical officers for such service; banishing from the city limits all manufactories inimical to public health; the establishment of public baths; the use of morgues for the identification of the unknown dead; securing by the appointment and development of pathological museums in public hospitals; establishing children's hospitals; securing the enactment of wise laws for the protection of confirmed inebriates; abrogating unscientific laws in regard to canine animals; securing equitable arrangements between physicians and apothecaries; securing an efficient system by which the practitioners of medicine may be protected from the persistent and unjust pecuniary trespasses of those persons fully able to discharge their obligations for professional services rendered; securing to the poor ical services obtainable in the city (beyond them any other assistance being a questionable charity and a manifest reflection upon the justice and generosity of those controlling such service); the regulation of all private professional fees, and the use of such physicians as may be rendering professional services in the public institutions of this city.

Such are some of the objects of this organization, and the attainment of these objects constitutes the chief reason of the physicians of this city for the creation of this association; for it is evident that in the attainment of these objects, the physician's vocation is exalted and made manifest, and his character and usefulness by so much improved and protected. Any medical organization effecting such results is clearly entitled to the name selected for this organization—The Physicians' Protective Association.

It will be a matter of surprise and astonishment to all outside of this organization, that the last and one of the least of the objects cited (in the list of objects constituting, in the aggregate, the reasons for the creation of this association), should be the only one to which objection has been made; the only one which has imperiled the creation of the organization; the only one which has induced any misunderstanding on the part of the public and many in the ranks of the profession.

It is clear that this single object specified occupies but a subordinate relation in the intentions and purposes of those creating this association; but inasmuch as it has induced such serious trouble and misunderstanding a brief explanation may be properly made before the conclusion of the statement herewith submitted.

It is not necessary to furnish to either the professional or unprofessional reader the reasons which have actuated this body in the regulation of private professional fees, inasmuch as such course is deemed necessary with all physicians, whether organized as societies or whether working independently of such organization.

Why does this Association undertake to regulate the fees that shall be charged by all physicians attending upon the public institutions of the city? This question can be best answered by propounding to the reader a series of questions, the answers to which are so evident as to render a statement of them unnecessary.

If all others who render services to the city are not only willingly but munificently paid, why should the physician constitute the only exception to this well-known and just rule? Is he less entitled to remuneration than the lawyer, the street contractor, the public printer, and all who labor for the city, whether mentally or physically? If the public are willing to reward the physician for his services as Health Officer and Medical Inspector, by what principle of reasoning, or by what spirit of equity, can it refuse to reward him for the much higher, more difficult and more responsible labor of the physician and surgeon?

Can the legislators of the city, to whom has been intrusted by a watchful constituency the entire control of this matter, have the temerity to resolve that the unfortunate sick poor of this community (looking to them for protection) shall have medical services less valuable, and medical attention less reliable, than those which such legislators are most careful to employ for themselves and their households? Are they willing to deny to the poor laborer medical talent fully as valuable as that which they for themselves invariably employ? Is there any one of them willing to whom they represent are willing to have sent to the unfortunate poor any other than the best medical talent that can be obtained? Can it be believed that this city is unwilling or pecuniarily unable to give to the unfortunate poor, stricken down not only by poverty but by disease, the best medical services that can be commanded?

Can the best services in any avocation in life be obtained without ample remuneration? Does the city undertake to obtain efficient service without remuneration from any other class of workers than those in the medical profession? Could she do so if she desired it? If she thus pays all others for services rendered, by what principle of justice can she refuse to pay the physician?

If it be said that the city does not pay for medical services rendered in our public institutions, and has hitherto refused to do so, because there are physicians who are willing to attend these institutions gratuitously, the question is plainly but courteously asked, are those who render such services the best physicians in the city? Are they those whom the city legislators employ when the lives of their own families are in danger? Do they represent the best talent, the most matured judgment, in the medical profession?

Are not the poor entitled to the best medical service, and is not the city abundantly able to pay for it?

If it be said that the city elects consulting physicians and surgeons, can it be said with truth or justice that those thus elected are in habitual attendance in grave cases in either the medical or surgical wards? Can it be expected that the best physicians and surgeons will neglect their private and lucrative practice and devote so much of their time gratuitously to public institutions?

After a due consideration of these questions, can any reader deny that the physician, like all others laboring for the city, should like all others be rewarded? Can any reader deny that the attainment of an adequate reward for all medical labors for the city should constitute one of the avowed objects of this association?

After the long list of objects cited for the information of the public, and after a careful exposition of the reasons for the special object having reference to the regulation of official fees, can any one, with the smallest sense of justice, attribute to the members of this association the imputation of a retaliatory legislation based upon the recent imposition of a municipal tax upon the physicians of the city? The committee feel that it is unnecessary in this connection to make, even a partial defense or further reply, in behalf of those whom they represent.

Having, so far as is in their judgment necessary, submitted for the information of the public and the Council this statement of the objects and intentions of those who have formed the Physicians' Protective Association, it only remains, in the further discharge of their instructions, to append the names of those who have signed (or authorized to be signed) the original resolutions heretofore published, which resolutions, according to the American Medical Code of Ethics, are considered binding on every regular physician in the city, they having been approved by a very large majority of the members of the profession. These resolutions, the scale of fees presented with them and the original signatures form now a part of the permanent records of the Physicians' Protective Association.

R. C. Hewett, M. D.,	John J. Speed, M. D.,
E. D. Force, "	David Cummins, "
J. M. Keller, "	G. W. Ronald, "
John Thruston, "	Ed. Richardson, "
W. T. Leachman"	D. T. Smith, "

John A. Larrabee, M. D.,
Committee.

LIST OF SIGNERS.

T. Anderson, N. B. Anderson, M. R. Allen, J. A. Brady, H. M. Bullitt, E. O. Brown, William Bailey, J. W. Baggot, H. P. Barnes, W. H. Boling, S. Brandeis, R. A. Bell, S. W. Boynton, W. B. Bland, G. W. Burton, J. D. Burch, G. W. Bayless, J. M. Bodine, F. S. Bell, S. P. Breckinridge, T. W. Colescott, G. H. Cox, D. Cummins, J. H. Crosby, D. Childs, T. H. Clemons, W. H. Cheatham, C. F. Carpenter, R. C. Cox, W. T. Carter, E. S. Crosier, F. H. Cochran, L. Caldwell, R. O. Cowling, J. Dry, O. A. Drane, A. Von Donhoff, E. Von Donhoff, J. Daugherty, J. B. Edelin, L. E. Eddy, U. E. Ewing, Wm. Forrester, T. W. Field, R. D. Force, M. Ford, W. H. Galt, E. S. Gaillard, J. Goodman, R. Griffin, G. W. Griffiths, J. O. Green, S. H. Garvin, T. J. Griffiths, B. F. Grant, W. E. Gilpin, D. J. Griffiths, R. C. Hewett, J. M. Holloway, T. J. Heim, J. E. Harris, W. Humphreys, E. Hupphuf, S. H. Horner, S. N. Hall, W. A. Hundley, M. A. Handley, J. A. Hughes, J. A. Ireland, E. R. Isham, F. D. Johnson, C. W. Kelley, L. D. Kastenbine, J. W. Knight, R. Kern, J. Knop, J. H. Kendall, J. H. Keller, J. M. Keller, Mat. Krim, J. A. Larrabee, J. F. Lytton, F. C. Lieber, T. P. Laut, W. T. Leachman, L. Lalvelle, J. Lloyd, Henry Miller, S. B. Mills, W. S. McBurnie, D. P. Middleton, J. L. Mason, R. Mulholland, D. Morton, C. K. Metcalf, J. C. Metcalf, H. G. Miller, J. A. McKenzie, W. McGregor, W. H. Newman, B. B. Nesbit, J. A. Octerlony, T. Owen, D. J. O'Reilley, G. W. Oldham, L. Powell, G. W. Parsons, P. Peter, E. Pfaud, E. T. Polk, J. M. Putnam, E. Richardson, D. S. Reynolds, L. W. Ray, C. Rogers, J. Richardson, G. Roberts, J. O. Ross, C. A. Rademaker, —— Ruschhaupt, G. W. Ronald, J. B. Richardson, L. Rogers, J. J. Speed, A. N. Smith, D. P. Stark, T. P. Satterwhite, J. M. Spalding, W. W. Sutton, D. T. Smith, P. G. Scott, J. S. Sutton, G. W. Smith, R. A. Shadburn, R. J. Thompson, J. Thruston, L. Talbott, C. F. Ulrich, E. J. Vaughan, C. J. Vandercapt, B. M. Wible, W. S. Waite, F. C. Wilson, E. D. Walling, R. T. Williams, J. M. Wilson, W. Waters, W. W. Kay, L. P. Yandell, and others.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

A Wrong Impression—Card from the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Permit me to correct a wrong impression, which seems to possess the minds of many, that, under provision of the new school law, the common schools must all commence the first of July. The school year begins July 1st and ends June 30th following. The common school of five months may begin at any time during the school year, so that it will terminate by June 30th, 1871, or, in other words, it may begin at any time from the first of July to the first of February after. In districts with less than forty children and not less than twenty, a three months free school will entitle the district to its apportionment of funds, and in such the common school may begin any time between July 1st and April 1st following, and terminate in time for the required session.

I will publish and distribute over the State a circular of instructions and directions, by the first of July, in reference to the organization and management of the public schools to the best advantage under the new law, together with some further constructions of the law, the course of study advised and the text-books to be used, as recommended by the State Board of Education.

By giving notice through your widely circulated Daily and Weekly, you will confer a public favor.

Other papers in Louisville and throughout the State will please copy.

Z. F. SMITH, Supt. Pub. Inst.

WALL PAPER.

Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

68 Main street, between Second and Third

my22 eod3t

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

French Sheet and Plate and American

WINDOW-GLASS,

68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.

my22 eod3t

WALL PAPER

AT COST!

To close out present stock and make room for our fall importation, we will sell at cost from this date.

WOOD BROTHERS,

CHOICE SOUR-MASH COPPER-DISTILLED WHISKIES.

We have in store and in bond a large stock of sour mash whiskies made by the best distillers in Ky.

25 bbls. made by J. Kelly, Wash. co., Ky., 1866
16 bbls. Smith & Alexander, Harrison co., 1867
39 bbls. G. & C. Shindler, Wash. co., Ky., 1867
29 bbls. Bush & Grigsby, Wash. co., Ky., 1867
20 bbls. H. McKenna, Nelson county, Ky., 1868
18 bbls. Hugh & Buckler, Bourbon co., Ky., 1868
264 bbls. G. H. Dearen, Taylor co., Ky., 1869
128 bbls. Mellwood Distillery, Nelson co., 1869
100 bbls. W. F. Bond, Anderson co., Ky., 1869
600 bbls. J. W. Lillard, Woodford co., 1869-70
200 bbls. G. H. Dearen, Taylor co., Ky., 1870
300 bbls. T. W. Samuels & Co., Nelson co., 1870

To which we invite the attention of dealers and all in want of old-style sour-mash whiskies.

THOMPSON & CO.,
"Old Blue House," 79 Fourth Street
ap15 deod6m Louisville, Ky.

New Sash Ribbons,
New Hats,
New Gros Grain Ribbons, In every width and color;
New Dress Goods,
New Silks,
New Lace Jackets & Llama Points
New Linens and Cashmerettes, For boys' wear;
New Laces, Edgings, and Embroideries,
New Prints and Ginghams,
New Lawns and Percales,

Will be opened on Monday morning by

W. S. ANDERSON & CO.,

Successors to R. Cunningham,

mh29 TuTh&Sun-1stp 134 MARKET ST.

NEW YORK HOTEL,
721 Broadway,
D. M. HILDRETH & CO., Prop'rs,
NEW YORK CITY.

This hotel, so widely and popularly known as the favorite resort of Southerners while sojourning in that city, has recently passed into the hands of its present proprietors, and is now in process of thorough renovation. No expense will be spared to render it, as in days of yore, an agreeable home for its patrons. The proprietors, while tendering their sincere thanks for the very liberal support they have received, beg leave to assure their guests that in the future the hotel will retain its former well-earned reputation. ap26 deod3m&w

PUBLIC SALES.

Great Sale of Coal and Farming Lands in Ohio County, Ky., containing about 1,900 Acres.

Thomas James' Adm'r, plff.,
vs. } Louisville Co'y Court.
Thomas James' Heirs, dfts.,

The undersigned will, at the Court-house door, in Hartford, Ky., on the 4th day of July, 1870, being County Court day, sell, at public auction, the lands owned by the late Thomas James, lying at and near Jamestown, Ohio county, Ky.

He will first offer the land divided by him as Commissioner, and then offer the entire tract, and accept the bid producing the most money.

The sale will be made on credits of 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest from date, and bond and security having the force and effect of judgment, payable to Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, will be required.

A plot of the lands will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Mr. R. A. Taylor, near Point Pleasant, will show the land to any one desiring to examine it before the day of sale. W. ESTILL McHENRY,
je22 d10 Commissioner.

Land for Sale.

I will offer for sale, on the 3d day of July, 1870, a valuable tract of land, containing about 380 acres, which is susceptible of division, situated about 3 miles northeast of Bardstown; 150 acres of it well set in bluegrass, about 170 acres cleared and in cultivation, the remainder is finely timbered. The land is very fertile. It is situated near the Bardstown and Bloomfield turnpike. There is upon it a dwelling house, good stable, cribs, &c. This land will be sold in bulk, or divided to suit purchasers. It will be offered for sale on the premises. For information, inquire of John C. Wickliffe, W. N. Beckham, or the undersigned. ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE,
Executor of C. A. Wickliffe, deceased.
Bardstown, Ky., May 28, 1870. je1 deod&wcowts

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 2 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan31 dtf

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LUCINDA No. 2,
E. M. GARNETT, Master.....W. J. GRAHAM, Clerk,
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
ap29 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,
Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ABEONA, AND SHAMROCK.
Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and all way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 26 Fourth st.
JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 18 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
ABEONA..........J. VINTON, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday the 25th, at 12 M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis. MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
jan26 d3m No. 26 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
MARY HOUSTON..........L. B. DUNHAM, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on This Day, the 23d, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
ROSE HITE..........HOLLCROFT, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 23d inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Regular Packet
For Rock Haven, Brandenburg, Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, and Evansville.
NORMAN..........Capt. P. K. BARCLAY,
Will leave on Friday, the 24th inst., at 1 P. M., from city wharf.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For New Orleans.
LIBERTY No. 4 and Barges..........DAVIS, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 23d, at 5 P. M., positively, from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans.
EDINBURG..........FRANK F. BATCHELOR, Master,
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 23d, at 5 P. M., positively, city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.
MARY HOUSTON,
L. B. DUNHAM, Master....H. H. WALKER, Clerk,
WILL LEAVE
Louisville for New Orleans
FRIDAY, May 20, 5 P. M.
SATURDAY, June 4, 5 P. M.
THURSDAY, June 23, 5 P. M.
Leave New Orleans for Louisville
SATURDAY, May 28, 5 P. M.
SATURDAY, June 11, 5 P. M.
SATURDAY, July 2, 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent, Louisville.
my20 d3t THOS. KERLIN, Agent, New Orleans.

For White River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers over the Louisville and Memphis Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent,
au29 dly No. 6 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Memphis Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent,
au29 dly No. 6 Fourth street.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

R. A. Thierman
against } In Chancery, No. 22,134.
John Jahn, &c.,

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot of land, with the improvements thereon, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at a point on the east side of Eighteenth street and Eighteenth streets, thence running northwardly with said Eighteenth street, and extending back eastwardly same width 126 feet, its northern line being identical with the southern line of Congress street.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
je22 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

Reuben Dawson
against } In Chancery, No. 23,341.
E. J. Walshal,

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on one-third cash, and the remainder on credits of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A lot on the north side of Magazine street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, having a front on Magazine street of 25 feet and running back north of that width 200 feet to a 20-foot alley, being the lot conveyed to said Thixton by Mull and wife.

Also a lot on the west side of Cabell street, fronting 30 feet and of that width back 150 feet to a 20-foot alley. Said lot is situated 200 feet south of Fulton, and is the same conveyed to Thixton by Peter Funk's executor. The purchaser to take the property subject to a mortgage to E. N. Gibbs for $1,300, due the 13th day of October, 1870.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
je22 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

Sarah Thornton vs. Jacob Coleman, } In Chancery, No. 23,410.
A. Nicholas Strauser vs. the same, } No. 22,442.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 and 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A tract of land situated on Chenoweth's run, in Jefferson county, Ky., beginning at a stone in Thos. Parker's line, corner to R. Vance or Simon Hoose; running thence north 45° W 36 poles to a white oak and beech near a branch, and on the west side of it, corner to Summerhill; thence north 32½° W 152 poles along Summerhill's line to a hickory and beech, Pointer's corner to said Summerhill in Porter's line; thence north 26½° E 114 poles to an old beech stump in Thos. Parker's field, his corner; thence south 11° W 192 poles along the line of Thos. Parker to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
je22 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

B. Starr, Administratrix,
against }
Elizabeth Hughes,

By virtue of venditione exponas No. 9,684, which issued from the office of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 8th day of June, 1870, in favor of Rosa B. Starr, Administratrix, against Elizabeth Hughes, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the above named venditione and costs of the following described property, to-wit:

The dower interest of E. Hughes in the house and lot on the west side of Thompson street, 73¾ ft. front by 145 feet deep, beginning 225 feet south of Portland avenue, part of 5-acre lot No. 24, and is the lot No. 5 on the plat of subdivision filed with Commissioner's report in case 14,549.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
je22 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

E. N. Penick
against } In Chancery, No. 20,960.
Tilford Gregory,

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, the following described property:

Lots Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4, as laid down on the map of Gregory's subdivision filed in this case.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
je22 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

J. C. Johnston,
On petition. } In Chancery, No. 23,814.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870,

about the hour of 5 o'clock P. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following-described property, viz:

A lot of ground fronting 40 feet on the south side of Walnut street, 180 feet deep to the 20-foot common alley, the west line being 421 feet east of East street.

Also a lot of ground 40 feet front on the north side of Madison street by 122 feet deep to the 20-foot common alley, the west line being 365 feet east of East street.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
je20 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. BLONDIN

Beautiful sets teeth only $15. No charge for extracting by the use of laughing gas. 138 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky. jc5 SuTu&Th1m-1stp

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 179 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja31 dtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se5 dtf

JOHN P. CROMIE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in pure Northern
LAKE ICE!
offers for sale at reduced rates 20,000 tons, the quality of which is very fine, and superior to any otherwise brought to this market. Office, 107 Fifth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.
April 18, 1870. JOHN P. CROMIE. ap19 d3m

W. D. TURNER,
Successor to C. U. Shreve & Co.,
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
DEALER IN
Chandeliers, Iron and Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, and Brass Cocks,
No. 239 Third st., bet. Jefferson and Green,
LOUISVILLE, KY. ap13 eod3m

W. L. CLAY & CO.,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Granite Block, Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GA.

We are receiving large lots of corn and country produce. We solicit consignments.
mh18 d6m W. L. C. & CO.

Cabinet Manufacturers,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

We established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1853 at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.
MOORE & CAMPION,
Store No. 250 South Second st.
je21 d6m Factory Nos. 221 & 223 Levant st.

CALLAWAY & IRELAND,
Livery and Sale Stables,
EMINENCE, KY.

Always on hand the finest saddle, harness and match horses, broke and unbroke mules. Horses to hire. Buggies and carriages to let. Stock of every kind bought on small commission. ap11 deod6m

WINTERSMITH'S

Extract Buchu

AND

PAREIRA BRAVA!

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It has made some most extraordinary cures, and is rapidly superseding all other articles. It is infinitely superior to the other so-called Buchus in the market. The medicinal virtues of Buchu are well known to all, but with the remarkable diuretic qualities of Pareira Brava the public are less familiar. We give extracts, as published in Courier-Journal of late date, from the United States Dispensatory, the highest of all authorities.

Pareira Brava—Its History and Medicinal Properties—Extracts from U. S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees."

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the official part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhœa, dropsy and jaundice. The purpose for which it is so justly highly recommended by the old physicians, is its efficacy in the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the morbid secretion of its mucous membrane." "It has also come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it in this complaint, with other diuretics."

☞ Notice that our fellow-townsman Dr. Wintersmith combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c., making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

What an Old Steamboatman says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river man for forty years:

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised or could hear of that I thought might cure me, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak, and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I have been acquainted with Archibald Prentice for over forty years, and know his statement to be true. I have frequently heard him say, he believed, had it not been for Dr. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, he would have been in his grave long ago. DENNIS C. HANAGHAN,
328 West Market street.

I have known Archibald Prentice for years, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in his statement.
JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
372 West Market street.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

DR. WINTERSMITH—SIR: I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to all the various diuretic remedies of the day, Buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,
MARSHALL FRENCH,
80 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—DEAR SIR: From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had induced me to consider my case hopeless. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava has been to me cannot be estimated in money. Yours gratefully,
EDWARD LANGDON,
mh16 deodtf Memphis, Tenn.

WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The growing excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased "complete deafness, diminution or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effect in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SIRUP
or
IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return

For sale by

Peter, Powers & Cooper	H. C. Chambers
R. A. Robinson & Co.,	Ed. Wilder & Co.,
J. B. Wilder & Co.,	E. Morris & Co.,

And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Ag'ts.
ja1 deod&weowly

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1870.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

First and Fourth Pages—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

Second and Third Pages—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; [illegible] cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and [illegible] cents per square for each insertion thereafter. [illegible] every other day one month, [illegible]; two months, [illegible]; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 15 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 25 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 25 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondents.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six Months	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
One month	[illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	[illegible]

The Daily Courier-Journal, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers $14 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 30 cents; seven times a week, 35 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	[illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each	[illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	[illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail [illegible] in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the Courier-Journal, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Louisville Opera House Troupe are playing in Lexington.

The bonded debt of Fayette county is now $399,000, a reduction of $201,000 having been made during the current year.

Paris is eager to hear Mrs. Davison, the great soprano singer of Louisville. The Bourbons have not heard such a vocalist since Strakosch took little Patti among them.

Lexington has 1,999 white males and 1,941 negro males over 21 years of age. The taxable property of the city is given at $5,039,234. The imports during the year were valued at $3,114,150.

A few days since Hon. George W. Kavanaugh, of Lebanon, Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, was the recipient of a handsome gold-headed cane. The donor was Capt. Wm. E. Russell.

The county poor-house property of Fayette county, including 153 acres of land, and the stock and crop, is valued at $14,675, and will accommodate thirty or forty persons, though only about twenty were regularly cared for last year.

Seven hundred head of cattle and about three hundred and fifty mules were sold, besides horses, &c., at Georgetown on Monday (County Court day). Heavy cattle sold at 7 cents; scalawags at 5¼ cents; second rate two-year-olds at $60@.5; two-year-old mules at $125@140.

Thos. B. Davis, of McArthur, Vinton county, Ohio, has notified Maj. Duncan, of Paris, Ky., that he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of old soldiers visiting the battle fields of 1812. They are to have free passes over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Road as often as they choose to revisit the scenes of their youthful heroism.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The crops about Shreveport, La., are looking bad.

The sugar crop of Louisiana will be large this year.

Savannah proposes to have a conservatory of music.

The Alabama and Chattanooga road is progressing rapidly.

The public school buildings of Memphis are in a dreadful condition.

Col. J. J. Forsacre has been elected Superintendent of the Montgomery, Ala., and West Point, Ga., railroad.

Lieutenant General A. P. Stuart, who commanded a corps of Johnston's army, is in Montgomery, Ala., on business.

The new city government of New Orleans, which promised to reform all the abuses of the old, is as bad as its predecessor.

Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, offers to give five hundred dollars towards the fifteen hundred needed to establish a new parish in Atlanta, Ga.

The Selma (Ala.) Argus mentions Colonel Hiram Hawkins, of Eufaula, who was Colonel of the Sixth Kentucky regiment, for Lieutenant Governor.

Judge M. C. Lane, of Greenville, Ala., who has been ill for more than a year, has resumed the practice of the law, his health being perfectly restored.

James Blair, an old and prominent citizen and merchant of Columbus, Miss., was run over and killed by a train near Brookville, Miss., last Thursday morning.

General P. M. B. Young, M. C. from Georgia, wants that State kept under military rule rather than have it turned over to the carpetbaggers.

Colonel A. S. Daggett, U. S. A., says the Tuskegee (Ala.) riot among the negroes was instigated by two white men, and the Montgomery Advertiser says those two were Radicals.

W. H. Spencer, of Kentucky; R. W. Thomas, of Texas; G. N. Tillman, of Tennessee; and A. B. Wells, of Kentucky, received the degree of bachelor of arts at the recent commencement of Bethany College, Va.

David Pound, indicted for the murder of John D. Harrison in February last, has been tried in the Wilkes county superior court, of Georgia, and a verdict of guilty rendered. The counsel for the defense have moved for a new trial.

On the 11th inst. a party of disguised men at Jones Bluff, Ala., went to the kitchen of Jos. T. Etheridge, who, coming out, was fired upon and killed. Wm. E. Holloway was charged by Etheridge with firing the fatal shot. Holloway has escaped.

On Friday evening last a difficulty occurred in Brandon, Miss., between Mr. Thos. H. Johnson, a respected citizen of that place, and A. J. Amaker, Esq., formerly a citizen of that place, but more recently of Edwards' Depot, in Hinds county. Both were seriously wounded, and it was thought neither would live through last night. Both are men of family.

One company of artillery and three of infantry have already been organized in New Orleans under the title of the Louisiana Legion, and the remaining companies, including one of cavalry, requisite to the formation of the legion are in rapid progress toward completion. The officers of the first company of artillery are, captain, C. W. Squires; first lieutenant, John N. Payne; second lieutenant, Thomas L. Fuqua; second junior lieutenant, W. H. Randolph; first sergeant, S. B. Newman, Jr.; second sergeant, George W. Dupre; third sergeant, Frank Case; fourth sergeant, Wm. Henderson. The legion is composed principally of ex-Confederate soldiers.

At the fourth celebration, last Tuesday, of the Ugly Club of Washington College (Gen. Lee's), A. W. Marshall, of Kentucky, was "the pretty man," and Henry Duvall, of Kentucky, "the college blow;" N. B. Feagin, of Alabama, was "the ugly man," and E. J. L. Wyrick, of Arkansas, "the lazy man." At the final celebration of the Washington and Graham Societies the following were the medalists, &c.: W. L. Prather, Texas, Graham Society; Alston Boyd, Tennessee, Washington Society. Orators—E. G. Logan, Kentucky, Graham Society; S. D. McCormack, Kentucky, Washington Society. Committee—J. P. Barclay, Kentucky; T. E. Battle, Texas; W. A. Dabney, Georgia; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; M. A. DeL. Van Horn, New Jersey; E. B. Keithschnitt, Louisiana; J. T. Anderson, Kentucky; J. C. Calhoun, Alabama; W. W. Gray, Tennessee; C. S. North, Maryland.

"A couple of chairs belonging to Benedict Arnold," says an exchange, "were recently sold at St. John's, N. B., for $1,275 each." There seems to be something of a demand for such chairs up that way, and it is a little strange that Boston has never attempted to supply it.

Colfax denies that he wrote the letter in the Indianapolis Journal signed with his initials and abusing George Alfred Townsend like a pickpocket. It now appears that he and George Alfred are the most affectionate of friends. To make the matter even, however, George Alfred must interview Colfax and publish the result in the Washington Chronicle.

We publish this morning a communication, from an intelligent correspondent, upon the current topic of street improvement. The writer says we ought not to be in a hurry, but should consider every pavement carefully before adopting any one. It seems to us that we have not been in a hurry. We have been doing nothing but considering pavements for four or five years. We might go on so to the end of the century. Meanwhile the streets of Louisville are frightful, a ruin to our interests and a disgrace to our enterprise. We can assure the General Council that its action thus far meets the hearty sanction of a great majority of the live and active men of the city. All that is needed is the prompt, vigorous and honest carrying out of the plan set on foot. If the municipal government does this it will do right. At this moment we are burning daylight. Before next winter we imperatively need the reconstruction of not less than a dozen of our principal thoroughfares.

A correspondent in this city takes us to task for saying, a few days ago, that the insults offered to the negro cadets at West Point can be atoned for only by the destruction of the institution, and that Gen. Sheridan ought to be ordered to go there and burn it down. He says we had no right to say that of Sheridan. He evidently thinks that as Sherman is the senior in rank we ought to have suggested his name in connection with the expedition instead of Sheridan's. Well, it is all the same to us. It doesn't make any difference which is sent. We mentioned the name of Sheridan merely because that sort of thing is his forte—because his genius has no chance to play among the insurance agents of the Northwest—and because we thought the job would be a great source of pleasure to him. We certainly didn't mean to insinuate that when it comes to flinging a torch under an obnoxious house or haystack Gen. Sherman is not to be relied upon. For everybody knows he is.

The Indianapolis Journal says of the late Secretary of Utah: "Colonel C. C. Crowe, of Alabama, who has just died, was a rebel officer, but, like Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, Alcorn, of Mississippi, and others, gave in his adhesion to Congress when he found out the rebellion was really crushed. Colonel Crowe was the Republican candidate for Governor eighteen months since, and made a spirited and creditable canvass. General Grant appointed him Governor of New Mexico, but he was not confirmed. He was then appointed to another position, but the Senate again refused confirmation. He was then made Secretary of Utah. General Grant relied thoroughly upon his reconstructed loyalty. His disabilities were not removed until after he made his gubernatorial campaign." Captain Crowe—he held no higher rank than Captain in the Confederate army—was never a candidate for Governor of Alabama, and has never been of sufficient prominence since the war to have been a candidate for anything above the Legislature.

A poetical correspondent of the Buffalo Courier, who, poetical as he is, is not more poetical than practical, contributes the following song for the protectionists and the people:

Cold iron, in the common folks' shovels and axes,
Has strength to submit to the heaviest taxes;
While the high price of salt from a pickle may save us,
And a duty on coffee vex Jefferson Davis.
Put on the screws
As hard as you choose,
To be swindled the people can never refuse.

The people at large are but rebels and rioters,
Good loyal men are iron furnace proprietors;
In return for this loyalty let us contrive 'em,
By taxing all others a hundred per centum.
Put on the screws
As hard as you choose;
From the ax in our hands to the nails in our shoes.

The monarchs of salt-pans, the lords of the furnace,
And roasters of bread-crumbs to Congress return us,
So we squeeze in good earnest the laboring classes,
For why should we care for the woes of the masses?
Put on the screws
As hard as you choose,
Till the groans of our victims our masters amuse.

The people will sing the chorus. The Chicago Republican, or some other pious, muscular-voiced ally of the New England and other Eastern monopolists, will please raise the tune.

In a communication, published in yesterday's issue of the Courier-Journal, headed "The Big Suit and T. Jack Conn," the following paragraph occurs: "Mr. Thruston, his present opponent, has seized this opportunity to have printed in the Courier-Journal, under head lines, this document, for which has been paid the advertising rates of said paper." This is altogether unfounded in fact. The suit brought against Mr. Conn is a matter of public interest. It has been in court for some time, but we purposely withheld its publication until after the assembling of the late Democratic County Convention. We did this in order to avoid so much as the suspicion of seeking to prejudice Mr. Conn's claims upon that body. Its final publication was made as a matter of news simply and in a strictly impartial spirit. The statement given was *ex parte*, and we so declared it to be, adding that the same columns which contained it should be open to Mr. Conn. It is not our business to become his prosecutor or his defendant. It is our business merely to report the transactions of the courts, and this is one of the most interesting and important of the current transactions of the courts. We do not pretend to decide upon its merits. That is matter for legal investigation and will doubtless be decided in due time. Certainly, however, Mr. Thruston had nothing to do with the publication.

What is This Mystery?

There is "a prominent member of the bar" of Detroit who has some facts touching the early biography of the Hon. Amos T. Akerman—if you will allow the expression—which seem to be the most accurate things of the kind that have been developed since that distinguished gentleman threw off, at the touch of the Executive wand, the all-concealing shell of obscurity and crept out to feel the sun. These facts which the "prominent member of the bar" in question "happens to know," and which he generously furnishes to the Detroit Tribune free of charge, are the following:

Amos Tappan Akerman was born at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, February 23, 1821, and was the son of Benjamin Tappan, of that city. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842, and immediately afterwards went to Murfreesboro, North Carolina, to engage in teaching school. Remaining there only one year, he spent the next three years in teaching at Richmond, Va. He then removed to Peoria, Ills., where he studied for the legal profession with H. O. Merriman, Esq. From Peoria he went to Georgia, where he has since resided. He supported himself by teaching at Savannah for two years, and continued his legal studies with the Hon. John MacPherson Berrien, a former United States Attorney General. Clarksville, Habersham county, Ga., was the scene of his first professional labors, but he soon removed to Elberton, Elbert county, his present place of residence, where he has built up a large practice, accumulated a competent estate, and secured the respect and esteem of the bar and community.

The only remarkable thing in all this history is that involved in the first sentence: "Amos Tappan Akerman was born at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire," &c., "and was the son of Benjamin Tappan, of that city." Unless we should chance to find a bend-sinister upon the Akerman escutcheon, we shall probably never know how it happened that the Hon. Amos T. Akerman is the son of Benjamin Tappan. Curious circumstances, to which class this case of the newly-appointed Attorney-General may possibly belong, will sometimes turn up in families that are hedged about and guarded by the most carefully devised of regulations; but the fact cannot be successfully disguised that there are some families in which they are more liable to occur than in some others. It is a pity that the member of the Detroit bar, who seems to be thoroughly posted with regard to the who and the what and the where of the great men in this country, did not think it worth his while to explain the little domestic discrepancy to which the prayerful attention of a charitable and forgiving public has been herein so respectfully invited.

But it may be that the prominent legal correspondent of the Tribune intended to say that Amos Tappan Akerman is the son of Benjamin Tappan Akerman, and not of Benjamin Tappan dry so, and that the awkward omission of the Akerman in writing the name was merely what the late Noah Webster, in his charming "Collection of Words, Phrases and Quotations from Foreign Languages," appended to his Unabridged, very learnedly styles a *lapsus calami*; or, it may be, that the frightful blunder occurred in the office of the Tribune, and that the types there are responsible for a most shameless aspersion upon the ancient and honorable house of Akerman. Let us hope that in one of these possibilities lies the mystery of the affair. It would be a relief to every generous mind to know that old man Akerman was not a myth, and that Benjamin Tappan, with no blot on his name, looked proudly to heaven from a death-bed of fame.

Credits.

We have to thank our exchanges for the care with which they almost invariably give credit for matter taken from the Courier-Journal. But many of them have fallen into a habit which seems to us to be unjust in itself and damaging to our interests abroad. It is that of giving credit simply to the "Louisville Courier" or the "Louisville Journal," instead of the "Courier-Journal." This leaves the impression that there are two papers instead of one in Louisville, and robs us of the advantage of having all the matter taken from our columns credited to the single source. The "Courier-Journal" may be, like the damsel in the play, "an ill-favored thing," but 'tis our own; and it is surely not putting too fine a point upon it or asking more than our due, if, whilst thanking our contemporaries for their uniform courtesy and good opinion, we ask them to give us our proper and full title. It will not cost much extra labor.

☞ A Republican paper of New York says that "next to the corruption of President Grant's rule, the most striking feature of his Administration is its folly." It is said that—

The strongest plume in wisdom's pinion
Is the memory of past folly;

but the present Administration is possessed of neither the pinion nor the plume. Plumes light as "transparent psyche-wings" would be more than sufficient for its wisdom, while its follies of to-day are remembered only to be surpassed in magnitude and number by the follies of to-morrow.

☞ Speaking of the matrimonial troubles of Charles Dickens, the New York Herald says: "Mrs. Dickens wisely preserved silence, so that the world has been deprived the opportunity of hearing both sides of the story." If the Herald had striven to hide from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, as everybody else has done, the fact it has so inconsiderately revealed, the chances are that the world would have been spared an attempt at another gigantic scandal.

☞ Gen. Grant says "the United States is at peace," and the Detroit Free Press says "the United States is an organized community." To see the Press and the President in such grammatical accord—to hear them both say the United States is, instead of the United States are—will prove, it is feared, very shocking to the syntactical taste of the world—that is to say, of the New York World.

☞ The Boston Advertiser says "the retirement of Judge Hoar from the Cabinet is generally regretted." This reminds us of the New York Sun's declaration the other day, that "the time was when Gen. Grant had common sense." The tendency of the American newspaper mind to hyperbole and exaggeration is the most mournful indication of the age.

☞ An exchange says both Schenck and Sherman have a direct pecuniary interest in the passage of the bill to increase the tax on whisky to one dollar per gallon. It may be added that Chandler and Yates have a direct pecuniary interest in the defeat of the bill, and the great pity is that they are so seldom sober enough to know it.

☞ We are told that Senator Ames has written "a noble letter" to one of the negro cadets at West Point. This is very strange but not improbable. There is perhaps among all the phenomena of nature no spectacle so well calculated to inspire us to noble actions as the sight of an unlettered negro cadet at West Point.

☞ "An Illinois editor was sued for libel, and a jury assessed the damages at three-fourths of a cent." We would hardly have supposed that the damages from the libel of an Illinois editor could have been so great.

CITY ITEMS.

Pewee Valley Property at Auction.

We sell to-morrow afternoon, on arrival of 2:50 train at Pewee station, the elegant residence of the late Judge Bryant, Dixon's Hillside, or Lake Cottage, and an unimproved 10-acre lot known as "Tanglewood." All of this property is located within a few minutes' walk of the station and is considered the most convenient to depot, churches and schools in the valley. Free excursion tickets can be had at our office. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ A sure remedy for chills and fever. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

A Large Number of Handsome Lots,

in Borie's subdivision, will be sold at auction Saturday, June 25th, at 4 o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

Mrs. Gates and Mrs. James.

Mrs. Gates—Good morning, Mrs. James. How well you are looking; far better than when I saw you last.

Mrs. James—Oh, yes; I am much better than I have been for a long time, and I am now on my way for more of my favorite medicine—Plantation Bitters. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates—Nearly every one speaks well of Plantation Bitters, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength, or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing.

Mrs. James—My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try Plantation Bitters moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

☞ Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish moss, for blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.

Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava. Wintersmith's Worm Candy. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. For sale by J. A. M'AFEE, Druggist, cor. Eighth and Jefferson.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Correspondence.

[Letter from Col. W. K. Higgins, of the Bluegrass Region.]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 30, 1870.

W. H. Walker, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Some two years since my health was feeble, and my weight reduced to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. At the suggestion of a friend I commenced using your Tonic Bitters. After taking a few bottles my health was entirely restored, and my weight increased to one hundred and fifty pounds; and I firmly believe that, under Providence, I am indebted to your Tonic Bitters for my return to good health. I send you this letter for publication, as I am well known in this part of Kentucky, and desire to add my humble testimony to the efficacy of your truly valuable medicine.

Very truly yours, W. K. HIGGINS.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ A rare chance is offered to enter a well-established and strictly cash business in a flourishing section of the country. Apply to Hastings & Lewis, 160 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

CITY ITEMS.

[illegible]

Scores of our hesitating fellow-citizens, who have fully made up their minds to buy tickets in the "*Great Henderson Land Sale Enterprise*" at some time before the drawing, have put off getting them to this day, and now the tickets are so far exhausted that it is a question whether these worthy people will come to the point at all before it is too late. Our advice to one and all is to buy now, while there is a chance. A ticket costs only $5, and you may win a prize of either one of the following concessions, of which there are 511 in all, viz: $150,000, $37,500, $15,750, $150, $100, and $50. Who would lose such an opportunity to get rich when it occurs but once in a lifetime? The drawing will take place as announced, on the 4th of July, and no delay. Tickets can be had of either of the following financial agents, viz:

L. H. LYNE, Cashier Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Kentucky.
R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Kentucky.
JOHN G. LATHAM, President Bank of Hopkinsville, Kentucky.
JAMES L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Kentucky.
B. G. THOMAS, Cashier Observer and Reporter, Lexington, Kentucky.
W. B. TYLER, Cashier Deposit Bank, Owensboro, Kentucky.
SEMONIN, DIXON & CO., Evansville, Indiana.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Something New.

Glass lockets, for charm strings, for sale at the second stand below Fifth street, on south side of Market.

☞ The ferrotypes made by Fay, at 74 Fourth street, are the best pictures produced in the city.

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ This is a free country, and though most of the coloring compositions are full of dirt, they have a right to be so; but reason suggests that when Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair—pellucid, sweet and pleasant—can be obtained at every drug store, none but the unrefined will [illegible].

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

REMOVAL!

The Falls City Hoopskirt Factory and Fancy Store has been removed from 66 Market street to No. 106 West Market street, between Third and Fourth. Th&Su

LADIES, NOTICE!

I will sell OTTENHEIMER'S D-4 whalebone Corsets at seventy cents, for the next 30 days, and all other grades at reduced rates.

JOHN G. WEBB, No. 106 Market st., bet 3d & 4th. je23 eod7t

☞ Fruit jars and jelly tumblers at J. Dolfinger & Co.'s China Store, No. 96 West Market street. jel9 S,T,Th&Sd

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

TRAVELING DUSTERS & SUITS.

Ladies intending to travel will find the largest stocks in the city of the above goods at MORRIS LEVI'S, New Fourth st., bet. Mrk't and Jeff. je19, su, mo&th.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Socks,

Unrivaled in style and manufacture,

At Stocking Factory, No. 148 Market street. je23 d9

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

J. H. Montgomery, Merchant Tailor,

is the best place in the city to get a handsome suit of clothes cheap for cash, and a fit guaranteed without altering. Call soon, as goods are so cheap. Great inducements are offered at J. H. MONTGOMERY'S, No. 91 Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth. je3eodtf

If you want a trunk that you can throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. Hagan, 114 Third street. my29 d30

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ **Kentucky Cash Store, 106 Fourth street, Linens.** ap13 dtf.

Are Greenbacks Worth Saving?

If you think so, then save from fifteen to twenty per cent. by buying your trunks, satchels, &c., at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street. He can sell just that much cheaper than any other dealer in the West, and will sell you one trunk at the same rate he would charge for a thousand.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

HUGH BARCLAY, Jr., BANKER, Russellville, Ky.

Special attention given to collections.

☞ Louisville correspondent, Citizens' Bank. my30eod1m

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Trunk Shield*, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky. Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Coin. Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe. Consuls for the North German Union, [illegible]. John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, [illegible] Franke, [illegible] Jansen, C. Brockenbrough. jel d6m

DIED.

KURUS—At 11½ o'clock on first of June, of consumption, Charles F. Kurus, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 24 Fifth street, between Main and Market, on Thursday morning, 23d, at 7 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

"Death loves a shining mark." je23 d2*

REDUCED PRICES.

Elegantly-made White Victoria Lawn Suits, tucked, ruffled, puffed, with Overskirt and Basque, for $12, former price $15, at DORA SCHULZ'S. je21 d6

For Congress—Second District.

We are authorized to announce JNO. W. McPHERSON, of Christian county, as a candidate for Congress in the Second district, subject to a Democratic convention. jel [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOTTLED PARALYSIS.

This is the proper title of the horrible metallic hair dyes. Worse than the fate of Absalom may be the fate of those who use them.

ONE WHOLESOME PREPARATION

for changing the hair to any desirable shade from brown to jet black may be procured everywhere, viz: **Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.**

After careful analysis, Prof. Chilton, the distinguished chemist, has authorized the proprietor to declare, on his behalf, that it contains nothing deleterious to health. No other hair dye in the world has the like guarantee.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. jel3 deod&weowlm

MEETINGS.

Special Notice.

THE members of Preston Lodge (No. 281) F. A. M., and their families are fraternally invited to attend a celebration of St. John's Day, at their hall, Friday evening, June 24, 1870, at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of the Committee. J. B. STAFFORD, J. D. CLOYD, T. D. ORRILL, J. KEFFERT, GEO. BEECH. je23 d2*

Masonic Notice.

Clarke Lodge (No. 51) is called for this (Thursday) evening, June 23, at 8 o'clock, for work in third degree. By order of W. M. W. E. WOODRUFF, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Louisville Council (No. 4) R. and S. Masters will meet this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for work. JAMES A. BEATTIE, T. I. G. M.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 18, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Company's office, in the Merchants Bank of Kentucky building, in this city, on Tuesday, the 5th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M. jel8 d18 L. T. THUSTIN, Sec'y.

FIELD TRIAL.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 21, 1870.

Messrs. Pyfer, Wiard & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

THE BUCKEYE MACHINE took the First Premium as a Combined Reaper and Mower with Dropper, and as a Single Mower, at our State field trial, near here, last week. The competing machines were Climax, Acme, Ætna, Excelsior, Wood, and New York Clipper.

HAMILTON & CUNNINGHAM.

SADDLERY HARNESS, TRUNKS, TRAVELING SACKS, &c., AT R. E. MILES', No. 52 Main Street, Bet. Second and Third, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HORSE HEAD. jel9 d3-SuTu&Th

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS' CHEAP LACE STORE 103½ Fourth St.

Embroideries, Laces, Lace Rivieres, Lace Collars, Lace Flounces, Muslin Ruffles, Corsets with whalebones at $1; Corsets with 49 whalebones at 99c; Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1. jel3

RUSSELL'S COMBINED REAPERS AND MOWERS.

Reaper and Mower, Dropper	$185
Reaper and Mower, Hand Rake and Dropper	[illegible]
Mower alone	140
Junior Combined, Dropper	170
Junior Mower alone	[illegible]

At the grand trial near Louisville, last year, the RUSSELL was the only machine that took up the damp and leaning grain to the entire satisfaction of the Judges. Reports of the trial can be had at our store.

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED DOUBLE-FAN THREE-HITCH SEPARATORS.

For sale by JOHN DUFFY & CO., 121 Main st., Louisville, Ky. jel1 dim

BURLAP GRAIN SACKS.

THE undersigned, importers of Burlaps and Gunny Bags, now offer, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices, various sizes of Wheat, Corn, and Oat Sacks.

Weight and Quality Guaranteed.

WM. B. COOPER, JR., & CO., 99 Pearl and 60 Stone st., NEW YORK CITY.

Agents for the BEST ENGLISH OAKUM. Represented in St. Louis by THOS. H. LARKIN & CO. jel6 eodim

GENUINE Vichy Water! Bottled under the supervision of the French Government.

For Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder. Use none but the genuine. For sale by THOMPSON & CO., 79 Fourth street. jel deodlm

CLARET WINE.

A FEW CASKS Superior Claret, for home use, in store and for sale low. W. H. WALKER & CO., 25 Main st.

Sherry, Port and Madeira.

PALE and Brown Sherry, Port and Madeira Wines in quarter and eighth casks, in store and for sale low. W. H. WALKER & CO., 25 Main st.

Sparkling Imperial Wine.

FROM American Wine Company, St. Louis, Mo.—We are agents for this fine native wine, and will supply the trade at wholesale prices. jel W. H. WALKER & CO., 25 Main st.

ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA, ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS, GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS, CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS, FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS, SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES, IRON STAIRS,

Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.

PATENT WIRE WORK.

Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.

BRONZE WORK.

Having fitted up our foundry with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, colossal, heroic, and life size.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.

The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination.

Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection. ap25 d6m

N. W. Horse Nail Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT HAMMERED HORSE NAILS.

Our Nails are manufactured entirely from "Swedes" Iron, and are unsurpassed by any nail in market. They are the "STANDARD" HORSE NAIL.

Office 68 West Van Buren Street. Factory 36 to 68 West Van Buren, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO. N. CORWITH, Pres. A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y. G. W. SMALLEY, Supt.

Send for sample card and price list. ap15 eod6m

Henry Wemhoff, UPHOLSTERER!

Warehouse & Factory No. 29 East Main St., Four Doors Above the Galt House.

Salesrooms No. 60 West Main st., bet. Second & Third, *Louisville, Ky.*

Cocoa and Canton Mattings Cheaper than New York Prices. All kinds of Curtain Goods and Window Shades on hand. A large quantity of Moss always on hand and for sale at Wholesale or Retail. apl d6m

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 87 & 89 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK.

M. W. HANNON, JOS. E. JOHNSTON, JAS. H. CLANTON, Calvert, Texas. Savannah, Ga. Montgomery, Ala.

HANNON, JOHNSTON & CLANTON GENERAL Real Estate Agents, Calvert, Texas.

☞ Particular and personal attention given to Renting, Leasing, Purchasing, and Selling LANDS IN TEXAS. Taxes paid on lands if desired. mh15 eod6m

COBB, STRIBLING & CO., Madison Foundry and Machine Works, Madison, Ind.,

MANUFACTURERS of steamboat and stationary engines, with oscillating slide poppet or patent balance valves; also, highly improved circular saw-mills, with simultaneous and independent head blocks; also, every description of mill machinery, gin shafting, pulleys, &c. H. J. Billings, late of Louisville, Ky., has charge of the above works, and will give especial attention to the building of steamboat machinery. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Safe Deposit Company, of Louisville.

THE books for subscription to the capital stock of the Safe Deposit Company, of Louisville, [illegible].

Business Chance.

A VERY favorable arrangement will be made with an active, industrious man, to take charge of the State Agency of a No. 1 Life Insurance Company, already established in this city. Address M. C., at this office. jel3 d4

Examination of Teachers.

AN examination of applicants for situations as teachers in the Public Schools of this city will commence on Monday, the 27th inst., at 8½ o'clock A. M. No person will be admitted to the examination who is under eighteen years of age. Cards of admission may be obtained by applying to GEO. H. TINGLEY, Jr., Sup't Public Schools, corner of Walnut and Center streets. Office hour 5 o'clock P. M. je21 d7

Fine Arts.

PROF. C. PERING will continue to impart instructions during vacation on the usual days (Wednesday and Saturday) in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, Crayon and Oil. Terms—Drawing, $8 per 12 lessons; Painting, $15 per 12 lessons, payable in advance. Residence 61 West Walnut, between Second and Third, north side. je21 d30

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. Co., LOUISVILLE, June 21, 1870.

THE coupons due 1st July next of the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. je21 d10 W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

Notice.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manufacturing and Financial Company, held June 1, 1870, a call of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of said company was made, payable at their banking office, on Fifth st., bet. Main and Market, east side, on or before the 1st of July, 1870. je13 dtd HENRY DENT, Cashier.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, jel1 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh9 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD, OF KENTUCKY, First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. 20-YEAR BONDS.

Coupons payable on the 1st days of March and September at the BANK OF AMERICA, in New York, where the principal is also payable at maturity.

These Bonds are issued in sums of $1,000, Coupon Bond, under the first mortgage of the road, covering its entire property and franchises, and are due 1890. They have the privilege of conversion into stock by the holder for seven years after the first through train has been run. The Bonds can also be registered if desired.

The length of the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is 185 miles, running from Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad 49 miles south of Louisville, to Paducah, at the intersection of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, forming the outlet of the tobacco-growing counties of Grayson, Butler, Ohio, Daviess, Lyon, Marshall and McCracken, and passing through the rich and extensive bituminous coal fields situated in Grayson, Hopkins, Caldwell, and Muhlenburg counties. Along the entire route is found an unlimited supply of the finest lumber, and in many counties rich deposits of iron ore exist.

The road is now nearly all under contract and in course of construction, 100 miles having been graded and 25 miles put in running order. The company has a capital already subscribed in available city and county bonds and cash amounting to

$3,095,000!

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, there will be issued THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of first mortgage bonds.

These bonds will pass through the hands of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, of New York where the proceeds of sales will be deposited, to be paid over to the company only as each mile of the road is completed. The most rigid care has been exercised to protect by every legal safeguard the interests of the bondholders. With the capital already secured, and the proceeds of the bonds now offered, the road will be finished and equipped at an early day.

The management of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known merchants of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very desirable and safe investment.

The price is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., 41 Broad street.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., 40 Wall street.
HALLGARTEN & CO., 28 Broad street.
New York, June 6, 1870.

G. W. NORTON & CO., BANKERS, LOUISVILLE, jel2 dim Agents for Kentucky.

MECHANICS' Co-operative & Building Association OF LOUISVILLE.

PERPETUAL CHARTER & LIBERAL GRANTS OF POWER.

Present Capital ... $300,000
$150,000 Already Subscribed.

PROFITS COMPUTED ON THE CONTRIBUTION PLAN.

BOARD OF CONTROL:

Thomas H. Crawford	Banker.
James M. Bryant	Merchant.
Jas. H. Cochnower	Coal Merchant.
S. S. Meddis	Real Estate Agent.
E. K. Hall	Hall's Lock and Safe Co.
D. C. Hoffman	Express Agent.
Oliver H. Strattan	President.

Central Savings Bank, Treasurer.

Applications for stock respectfully solicited, and gratuitous information furnished as to the general business plan of the institution.

OLIVER H. STRATTAN, jel6 dim 159 West Jefferson st.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Co. OF THE SOUTH AND WEST, No. 18 Carondelet St., NEW ORLEANS.

Capital Stock $1,000,000—Shares $100 Each.

The object of this Company is to build low-pressure steamboats, with water-tight compartments in the hull, and other valuable improvements, to navigate the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by private individuals in cash, labor, and material.

The State of Louisiana has by an act of the Legislature become a cash subscriber to the amount of $100,000.

Over 100,000 acres of good land, amounting in value to nearly [illegible], have been subscribed, which land is increasing in value every day.

The cash subscriptions will be immediately called in, and the Company will place, without unnecessary delay, a line of superior boats on the river, combining great speed, entire safety, elegance, and economy. The earnings of which, in the present absolute need of such boats, will be very large and yield handsome dividends to stockholders.

The following lands have been subscribed, some of which are offered for sale. Plats and descriptions of the same are to be seen at the office:

2,500 acres, Polk co., Texas, [illegible] per acre	[illegible]
4,300 acres, Jefferson co., Ark., $5	[illegible]
[illegible] acres, Poinsett " $5	[illegible]
[illegible] acres " " $5	[illegible]
730 acres, St. Francis and Crittenden counties, Ark., $5	3,650 00
200 acres, Green and Monroe cos., Ark., $5	1,000 00
5,000 acres, Hopkins co., Texas, $5	25,000 00
[illegible] acres, Tyler co., Texas, $5	[illegible]
[illegible] acres, Colorado co., Texas, $5	[illegible]
[illegible] acres, Brazoria co., Texas, $5	[illegible]
1,600 acres, Caldwell parish, La., $2 50	4,000 00
[illegible] acres, Calhoun co., Ark., $1 25	500 00
80 acres, " $1 25	100 00
160 acres, Clark co., Ark., $—	1,000 00
400 acres, Washita co., Ark., $1 25	500 00
[illegible] acres, Sunflower co., Miss., $2 50	5,607 50
5,000 acres, Franklin co., Tenn., $5	25,000 00
1,100 acres, Marion co., Ark., $2	[illegible]
[illegible] acres, Mississippi, $3	16,300 00
10,000 acres, Napoleon and Desha cos., Ark., $3	30,000 00
[illegible] acres, Crittenden co., Ark., $6	24,000 00
[illegible] acres, Tennessee and Missouri, $5	[illegible]
16,000 acres, Arkansas, $3	48,000 00
[illegible] acres, Morehouse parish, La., $15	[illegible]
[illegible] acres, St. Landry " $5	[illegible]
[illegible] acres, Caldwell " $2 50	[illegible]
[illegible] acres, Concordia " $5	4,200 00
300 acres, Tyler co., Texas, $3	900 00
200 acres, Caldwell parish, La., $3 50	700 00
2,560 acres, Madina co., Texas, $5	12,800 00
481 acres, Madison co., Miss., $10	4,810 00
[illegible] acres, St. Martins parish, La., $5	19,200 00
[illegible] acres, Assumption " $7	[illegible]
[illegible] acres	$449,016 50
[illegible] acres, Pike co., Miss., $5	1,800 00
[illegible] acres	$450,816 50

Subscriptions to the Stock, either in good land, at reasonable prices, or in cash, will be received until the whole capital is taken up. Books are open at the office of the Company, No. 118 Carondelet st.

B. BLOOMFIELD, Gen'l Ag't, New Orleans.

CHAS. R. BENTON, Sec'y. my5 dtf

HOTELS.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON ... PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED. oc17 dtf

BEN. ELLIS ... 1870 ... T. H. ELLIS.

ELLIS HOUSE, Bardstown, - - - Kentucky,

BEN. ELLIS & SON, Proprietors.

THIS hotel has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished. ap5 dtf

SWEET CLOVER BUTTER Hudson Creamery.

WE have made arrangements with the Hudson Creamery to supply us, twice a week, with this sweet, fresh Butter, which we offer to the trade and families. BISBITT & SON.

Roe Herring and Shad.

JUST received 100 bbls Roe Herring and Shad, in half bbls and kits. For sale by BISBITT & SON, my25 dim 73 Market st., bet. Second & Third.

No More Wet Nurses. Liebe-Liebig's Soluble Food.

THE most perfect substitute for mother's milk prepared in vacuum by J. Paul Liebe, Chemist, Dresden, Germany. Can also be strongly recommended to convalescents and persons suffering from imperfect digestion, poor blood and chlorosis. For sale by W. SPRINGER BROS., 89 Market street, and CHAS. TAFEL, 148 East Market st. my13 dim*

WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, —OR— IMPROVED CHILL CURE!

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of FEVER AND AGUE.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic.

Is Pleasant to the Taste.

Chills Once Broken Do Not Return.

It accomplishes the work by removing the cause of the disease. Unlike Chill Remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the Liver and Bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely checking it, as is the case where quinine and arsenic are used, which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines in the market. All who have had Chills and Fever, and have taken quinine or arsenic, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease.

Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY —OR— SANTONIN LOZENGES!

The most reliable Vermifuge ever offered to the public. Entirely harmless. Safe for children of any age.

Thousands of children die annually for want of a reliable Worm Destroyer. This can be depended upon as a certain remedy.

CHILDREN ARE FOND OF THEM

Extract from letters received daily: "Send me one gross Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges. None others give the same satisfaction."

Price 25 cents per box.

WINTERSMITH'S IODIZED Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose.

A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Boils,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Syphilis,	Sore Eyes,
Mercurial Diseases,	Scald-Head,
Dyspepsia,	Tetter Affections,
Costiveness,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Low Spirits,
Loss of Appetite,	Female Complaints, &c.

It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S EXTRACT BUCHU, AND Pareira Brava, THE GREAT DIURETIC,

A CERTAIN AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Calculus Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

It has all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, and Spirits of Nitre) in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

In all cases of weakness arising from diseases that have been neglected or not properly cured it is a specific. It is also of great service in many diseases peculiar to the female sex, and especially is it so at that period known as

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Prepared with great care and skill by chemist of long experience.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER, [SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.,] **Wholesale Druggists,** 272 Main Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth LOUISVILLE, KY., *General Wholesale Agents*

☞ For sale by all Druggists. ja9

SUMMER RESORTS.

Rough Creek Springs.

THESE Springs will be opened on the 4th of July. Situated in [illegible] county, Ky., 7 miles from the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad. They have been a resort for the afflicted for many years. The water, which is plentiful, palatable, and pure, contains a large quantity of sulphur, magnesia, and some iron. [illegible]. Board $6 per week; $20 per month. Daily conveyance will be furnished at Big Clifty Station on the E. & P. R. R. je23 d1taw4* E. HANSBRO & E. CARNS.

Mammoth Cave.

PARTIES visiting Mammoth Cave will please bear in mind that the regular hours for visiting the same are 8 o'clock A. M. for the long route and [illegible] P. M. for the short route. Parties not arriving on time will be compelled to lie over until the next regular trip. This notice is given that all may understand the hours for visiting the Cave. Parties, by taking the route by Glasgow Junction, which is three miles nearer than Cave City, will be [illegible]. **Deduction Upon all Regular Hotel Bills of 25 Per Cent.** to all persons visiting the Cave via Glasgow Junction, and pledge myself that they shall be conveyed to the Cave promptly and without delay. June 18, 1870. je17 deod6 L. J. PROCTER.

MAMMOTH CAVE, CAVE CITY HOTEL, INDIAN CAVE.

ARE now open for the season. Tourists, by stopping at Cave City, will get the only roomy and comfortable four-horse coaches to Mammoth Cave. Coach fare cheap as the cheapest and as quick time made. Coaches always stop at the mouth of Indian Cave and wait for visitors while going through Indian Cave. No additional coach fare. No time lost. Connections closely made. Tickets for sale at all principal offices. J. M. BALL. je1 TuW&Th1m YOUNG & SON.

GRAND EXCURSIONS For Lake Superior. Fare Reduced.

CONNECTING (after July 4) at DULUTH, with railroad for ST. PAUL, and all points in the NORTHWEST.

One of the following splendid first-class steamers Keweenaw, Northern Light, St. Paul, Meteor, and R. G. Coburn, leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock P. M.; [illegible] Leaving Detroit, Michigan, the following day at 11 P. M.

☞ Rooms secured and all information obtained by applying to HANNA & CO., Cleveland; EBER WARD, or J. T. WHITING, Detroit. je8 d3m

THE HOT SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Prof. J. L. CABELL, M. D., of the University of Virginia, Resident Physician.

THIS renowned watering place will be open to visitors June 1, under the management of James A. McClung. No expense or effort has been or will be spared to make these springs attractive to both the invalid and pleasure-seeker. The baths vary in temperature from 98° to 106° Farenheit. The value of these Thermal Waters is not excelled by any waters on the globe. Pamphlets, containing a full account of these springs, can be had on application to the manager, at the springs, or to S. C. Tardy & Co., Richmond, Va. Telegraph office in the hotel. S. C. TARDY, THOS. R. PRICE & CO., je8 deod1m Owners, Richmond, Va.

The White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, West Virginia.

Famous for the alterative waters and fashionable patrons, will be open on May 15, capable of accommodating, in view of the improvements made, from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. The cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway now run to the springs. The location is 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, affording entire relief from summer prostration and fevers. Excellent bands and extensive livery in attendance, and every arrangement for the enjoyment of guests. Fancy and masquerade balls during the season. Charges—$3 per week, and $80 per month of 28 days. Children under 10 years and colored servants half price; white servants according to accommodations. Address jel d1m PEYTON & CO., Proprietors.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until the 1st day of July, 1870, for the grading, curbing, and paving, with Nicolson pavement, in white or yellow pine or cypress, of Third street from the south side of Kentucky to the front gate of the House of Refuge, according to the provisions of the general ordinance, approved May 18, 1870, entitled "General ordinance prescribing the manner of improving streets with Nicolson pavement."

Bond with approved security required, and bids to include patent fees and all costs and charges of whatever character connected with the work.

Specifications on file at the Engineer's office. Bidders are requested to use the forms furnished by the Engineer.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 1st day of July, 1870, if permission is not granted before that time to the owner or owners of the ground fronting said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain specifications at the Engineer's office. je22 dtd JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of D. McPherson, Secretary Board of Trustees, corner Center and Walnut sts., until Saturday, June 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of an additional story upon the schoolhouse on the corner of Seventeenth and Duncan sts. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of C. J. Clarke, Architect, Weisiger Block, Fourth st. The right is reserved to reject any or all the propositions.

GEO. A. SCOTT, J. J. T. MURRAY, A. DUVALL, Sr., W. R. KINNEY, CLARK O. SMITH, je19 dtd Building Committee Board of Trustees Public Schools.

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Company's Engineer, No. 104 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, July 16, 1870, for the excavation of the ditches of the Jefferson Southern Pond Draining Co. from stake 38 to the L. & N. R. R. on the south ditch, and from the same point to the grade stake [illegible] on the north ditch. Profiles and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office.

E. D. STANDIFORD, Pres't. JOHN BOBB, Engineer. E. G. MINOR, Sec'y. je19 dtd

DRY GOODS.

Pique.

3 CASES White Satin-striped Pique; 1 " Figured "

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., je13 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Percales, &c.

5 CASES Sprague's Lawns; 10 cases Pacific "; 5 cases Printed French Jaconets; 5 cases Checked and Striped Paris Percales; 5 cases " " Pacific "; 10 bales buff, pink, and blue "; 10 bales " " blue, and green Jaconets;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., je13 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Corsets.

OTTENHEIMER'S D, d, G, L, W T, O, G, 8 Comet Star & Helena Corsets; Thompson's Glove-fitting Corsets in qualities E, F, D, & G; Emilie Corsets; Bostonia "; Kid-fitting Skeleton Corsets, new style;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., je13 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Gloves.

EXTRA long two button White Kid Gloves just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., je13 70 and 72 Sixth street.

INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICAN Fire Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Statement made to Auditor of State of Kentucky January 1, 1870.

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank, &c.	$52,389 39
U. S. Bonds and Bank Stocks	385,432 00
Railroad Stocks	30,300 00
Loans on Stocks, and all other property	23,399 28
	$491,446 67
Total Liabilities	$24,344 93

SLAUGHTER & CO., Ag'ts OFFICE, NO. 5, BANK BUILDING, COR. SIXTH AND MAIN STREETS, je16 d6-Th&M LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE GREAT WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. *Office, No. 20 Nassau St.*

Cash Capital and Assets, over $500,000.

New Policies issued in 1869 amounting to [illegible].

OFFICERS.

Robert Bage	President
Frederick W. Macy	Vice President
Wesley E. Shader	Secretary
John R. Bird	Counselor
D. L. Eigenbrodt, M. D.	Medical Examiner
Nathan Willey	Actuary

All its policies and dividends are non-forfeitable. Dividends declared annually.

It issues all approved forms of policies—ordinary life, single payment, annual (five, ten, fifteen and twenty years), endowment, joint life, and annuities.

Its policies impose no unnecessary restrictions upon travel, occupation or residence.

It is a purely mutual company, the entire surplus earnings over the actual cost of insurance being divided equally among the assured.

Thirty days' grace given for payment of premiums.

The above-mentioned features—embracing every accommodation not inconsistent with entire security to the company—make the Great Western Mutual one of the most liberal Life Insurance Companies in the United States.

Parties who contemplate insuring would do well to address

WM. F. LEWIS, Gen'l Agent, BRANCH OFFICE, 134 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Agents wanted in every town in Kentucky. ap15 deodlm

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. je13 d12

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 8 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 199 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. mll

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 9th st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERR, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Cincinnati SHORT-LINE R. R. Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:30 a m	10:00 p m
Cincinnati [illegible] Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati Express, daily	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati [illegible] Express, daily, except Saturday	11:35 p m	3:00 a m
Lexington Mail, daily, except Sunday	6:00 a m	11:00 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	3:30 p m	6:35 p m
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	5:00 p m	9:10 a m

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD. To Grayson Springs and Back in One Day.

ON and after Monday, June 27, 1870, persons leaving Louisville on the 5:30 A. M. Memphis and Nashville mail train will reach Grayson Springs for dinner. Leaving Grayson Springs at 4:55 P. M., reaching Louisville at 10:15 P. M.

GEORGE MACLEOD, Ch. Engineer. T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer. my17 dtf

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE North, East, and West, VIA THE Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

7:15 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday Through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle. Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change.

10:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

Notice—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot at 2:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't. S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashville —AND— MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows: [June 13, 1870.]

Leave.		Arrive.
5:30 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	Nashville, Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	6:40 A. M.
12:00 M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail	1:50 P. M.
[illegible] A. M.	Elizabethtown & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	[illegible] A. M.

☞ Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt. nl4 dtf

MEDICAL.

Wonderful but True: Chronic Diseases Cured

DR. H. BAKE, combining medicine with his extraordinary healing power, treats successfully all forms of chronic disease, such as neuralgia, rheumatism, fits, bronchitis, consumption, sore eyes, deafness, dyspepsia, dropsy, diarrhea, paralysis, cancer, piles, and spinal and children's diseases, fluor albus, falling of the womb (guaranteed), etc. Terms moderate. Examination free. Office northwest corner of Jefferson and Eighth sts. je22 d7*

HUGHES' VEGETABLE TINCTURE AND SCROFULA CURE

THIS valuable medicine was in general use some fifteen or twenty years ago throughout the Southwest, at which time many hundreds of families in this city and vicinity kept it constantly by them, and thousands of cures were effected of scrofulous disease in all its forms. Owing to the death of the proprietor who then owned it, the remedy has not since been offered for sale up to the present time. During the intervening years numerous personal friends of the present proprietor, who, knowing the intrinsic merits of the tincture, and being utterly unwilling to do without it, have been supplied with what they needed free of charge. In consequence, however, of the urgent and persistent solicitations of many people who know the value of this medicine and desire that the public shall have the benefit of it, the proprietors are persuaded to offer it now for general use. When taken according to directions it is an unfailing remedy for Scrofula and all its resulting diseases, such as sore eyes, dyspepsia, general debility, rheumatism, and all diseases or impurities of the blood, whether arising from colds, mercurial treatment or other causes. We have hundreds of certificates of cure from the more reliable citizens, many of whom had been given up as incurable by practicing physicians, which we will be pleased to show to any who may desire to see them, also refer to a list of several thousand names of people, who, from use of this medicine, have recommended it in most unqualified terms. Warranted purely vegetable, and can be used by all ages and sexes without danger, and especially by females in a peculiar situation where no other remedy would give relief. It is strongly indorsed by our leading physicians, and sold by all druggists and medicine dealers. Fail not to try it at once. Price, $1 per bottle, six for $5. Sent to all parts of the country on receipt of price. Manufactured by the sole proprietors, JAMES A. HUGHES & CO., [illegible] High Street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth, je18 Su,Tu&Th1m Louisville, Ky.

TRADE MARK

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, [illegible] Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

Galen's Head Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1848, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1851—the only establishment of the kind in the United States that has been indorsed by that honorable body. And this fact alone should give us precedence over the many unprincipled QUACKS whose advertisements appear in every newspaper. SPECIAL attention is given to the treatment of all diseases of both sexes, including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness, impotency and sterility, syphilis in all its stages, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Special attention given to the treatment of female diseases, including leucorrhea and barrenness, impotency, nervous debility and female weakness, amenorrhea or suppression of the menses. Medicines furnished and a speedy and PERMANENT cure guaranteed in EVERY case. Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills, warranted to remove obstructions and irregularities—price $2. Superior quality of Male Safes—price $1 per single one, $3 for ½ doz, or $5 per doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price with full directions for use, &c.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson st., bet. 2d & 3d sts., north side. je13 Louisville, Ky.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases. GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured. MEDICINE FURNISHED. In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times the whole charge. Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L. displays his diplomas and other satisfactory testimony [illegible] to his patients. FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured. FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $1. Best quality of Male Safes, [illegible]. Medical Pamphlet sent free. Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja26 dtf

AUGUST ELECTION.

To the Voters of Louisville.

I AM a candidate for the office of City Court Clerk and come before you for your suffrage. I propose to state my position. I am a Protestant, and in favor of continuing the reading of the Holy Bible in the public schools, and for non-division of the school fund. Respectfully, [my25 dtf] J. H. SPEER.

For Jailer.

JOHN SHARDEIN, is an independent candidate for Jailer in the August election. my9 dtf

For Jailer, August election, 1870,

AMBROSE E. CAMP. apl dte

We are authorized to announce JOHN MEHRINGER as candidate for the office of Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. dte*

PHILIP TOMPPERT is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson County at the next August election. my19 dte

For Marshal of the City Court.

THOS. G. SLATER is an independent candidate for the office of Marshal of the City Court. my24 dtf

For County Court Clerk.

CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election. apl dte

ERNEST THOLL is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Jefferson County Court. apl5 dte

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

We are authorized to announce W. S. HOKE, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Jefferson County Court. apl dte

LAWYERS.

PHIL. LEE. D. M. RODMAN.

LEE & RODMAN, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 8 Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

Will practice in all the courts held in the city of Louisville, in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, and in the counties of Bullitt, Spencer, Shelby and Oldham. Collections promptly made and remitted. my29 dtm

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets, LOUISVILLE ... KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. [illegible]

C. CAMPBELL, MERCHANT TAILOR No. 68 Third st., Between Main and Market,

IS receiving his Spring and Summer Goods. Scott's Report and Mirror of Fashion for sale. mh30 d1

INDISPUTABLE FACTS!

It may be mentioned, without fear of successful contradiction, that the

SIX GREATEST

REMEDIES

Of the Age

Are the Following:

1

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS

For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

2

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

Cures Scrofula in all its forms and Chronic Rheumatism.

3

EDWARD WILDER'S

COMPOUND

Extract of Wild Cherry

For Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

4

EDWARD WILDER'S

Chill Tonic

or Ague and Fever or Chills and Fever.

5

EDWARD WILDER'S

MOTHER'S

WORM SYRUP

Will expel all Worms from the System.

6

EDWARD WILDER'S

Family Pills!

A Mild yet Searching Purgative.

These are not quack or patent medicines.

They are prepared after approved formulas.

They are compounded of the purest and finest ingredients.

They are indorsed by the Medical Profession.

They are recommended by the Newspapers.

They are praised by the Preachers.

They have been tested in thousands of homes.

They have been analyzed by the first Chemists.

They should be in every family.

All other remedies are secret. Edward Wilder's are open to the investigation of any graduate of medicine.

Use no other. Save health and lengthen life.

For sale by all Dealers.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

215 Main St., Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

my7 [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

DICKENS amassed $400,000.

PAREPA ROSA will repose in England this summer.

A DIVORCED California father has purchased his children at $575 apiece.

GEN. JNO. C. BROWN and Gen. Wm. A. Quarles are talked of as Democratic candidates for Governor of Tennessee.

IT was not sufficient abuse for Frangott Krackrugge to induce a young lady to take his name, but he now beats her. He is a Louis-villain.—[Boston Post.

A MAN proclaiming himself the Son of God, and bearing letters for Rochefort and Napoleon, was arrested recently while hammering for admission at the gates of the prison Sainte Pelagie.

SEVENTEEN colonels, four captains, one postmaster, one Government assessor, one Government collector, one variety of Tom Taylor, short cut, and an Esquimaux dog made up a recent Fort Wayne convention.

ABOUT the time that Spotted Tail was sitting down to tea with Mrs. Grant, a soldier at Fort Laramie came into camp with about half a bushel of arrow heads sticking into him, and carrying his own scalp in his hand.—[Detroit Free Press.

CALVIN ANDREWS, of Chelsea, Vermont, a prominent professor of religion, has been arrested for hitching a fatherless boy with a horse and making "the team" pull his wagon four miles. Whenever the boy lagged, Andrews touched him up with the whip.

COOK—"Please 'm, I wishes to give warning—" Mistress (surprised)—"Why, what's the matter?" Cook—"The fact is, mum, I'm going to get married!" Mistress—"Why, cook, I didn't know you were engaged!" Cook—"Which I ham not exactly engaged as yet, mum; but I feel myself to be of that 'appy disposition as I could love hany man, mum!"—[Punch.

THE New York Herald has a model fashion correspondent in Paris. After particularly alluding to himself nine hundred and eighty-five times in a single letter, he says: "I need not have felt uncomfortable at the notion of all the beauty of the United States looking at me, but I nervously glanced at my buttons and pulled my vest down." Can't the United States consul be induced to interfere here?

THE meeting of two California pugilists is thus graphically described by a San Jose paper: "They stripped in 'manly' style, and went to work. The fight was fought inside of sixty seconds, we learn. No. 1 said, 'Art thou well, my brother?' and caught No. 2 and threw him ten feet in the air, 'and twice the distance back,' and as he came down 'chucked him one,' putting on a neat 'head.' No. 2 accepted the apology, and the affair then terminated, the party returning about five o'clock."

THE following new *pater noster* is circulating among the Americans at Rome: "Our Father who art in the Vatican: Infallible be thy name: Thy Temporal Sovereignty come: Thy will be done in Europe and America as in Ireland. Give us this day our tithes and titles, and forgive our trespasses as we give plenary indulgence to those who pay penitently unto us: And lead us not into Ecumenical Councils, but deliver us from thinking: for thine is the crozier, the key, and the tiara. Rome without end. Amen."

IN a recent speech Lord Russell said: "I sometimes think that there is a gimlet at work at the bottom of the Church of England. I trust the object of those who are using it will be defeated; but I cannot help thinking that it behooves all men, not only dissenters, but low church and broad churchmen—all, in short, who do not belong to the ritualists—to be watchful in all they do, and take care that this Protestant country shall retain its Protestant Bible, its Protestant teaching, its Protestant schools, and continue to hold its rank among the nations of the world."

A RADICAL member of an Ohio school board recently delivered himself of the following: "Mr. Cheerman, I rise for to—that is to make a motion, which is as follows: *Resolved* that there are no need to build such costive school housen as some of this ere board is proposin to 'rect. No, Mr. Cheerman, I'm 'posed to spendin money for more housen. The old ones are pretty good yit, and for to go for to build a pretty slick house which will cost ten thousand dollars, or more yet, its all wasted. Its no 'conomy to throw away money we don't need. Taxes cost money, and money has to go to pay taxes, and let us expense with any more school housen.

JOSSISM IN NEVADA.

Dedication of a Chinese Temple.

[From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.]

The Celestials of this city yesterday dedicated their new temple, lately erected and fitted up. They began the work about four o'clock in the morning, when they had a feast of roast hog and other fat things, sweetmeats, cakes, &c., interspersed with singing, kneeling, bowing and praying, with the firing of a brass howitzer, borrowed for the occasion, the explosion of bombs wrapped about with bamboo splits and an immense consumption of fire-crackers. At noon they took a fresh start and had another high old time. The temple is a frame building, fronting to the east, and cost about $800. The interior is fitted up with a profusion of tinsel ornaments, at a cost, probably, of $300 more for the whole of the decorations. In the west end of the temple stands the high altar, and seated upon it are three crowned and bearded gods or kings. Two of these wooden gods have long beards and mustaches, while the beard of the third is of the sailor cut. All three are seated behind a sort of curtain, hanging down from a canopy, and looped aside that they may be plainly seen by their worshipers. In front of the altar is a table, upon which, at noon yesterday, was exhibited a full grown hog, roasted to a turn, with cakes, sweetmeats, &c. Before the altar a number of colored candles were burning; also dishes in which perfumed woods were smouldering. Behind this table was a narrow sort of altar, supporting large candlesticks adorned with artificial flowers, colored papers and peacock feathers. In front of this came another table filled with eatables and with small candles and dishes containing burning sandal wood, &c. The temple was crowded to suffocation and even standing room could not be found for more than three-fourths of those wishing to enter. Some of the women planted ladders against the sides of the temple and, clambering up them, managed to peep into the windows and tops of the doors. The priests, who came to the temple in procession about noon, dressed in their long blue robes, presented quite an imposing appearance. The ceremonies inside, as near as we could see, consisted in blessing certain robes with which the gods were clothed, blessing the wine and food before the people, and in many bows and genuflexions. All this time an accompaniment to the chanting was played on a squeaking two-stringed fiddle with the occasional interference of some "base" sounding instrument. At length word was passed to the crowd outside that the ceremonies inside were concluded, when bombs were exploded, firecrackers touched off, and for half an hour there was a grand gunpowder jubilee, in the midst of which the priests and big guns of the tribe marched out in double file and went their ways. Many worshipers lingered within and about the temple, and even at the distance of three or four hundred yards the faithful were to be seen mounted upon the roofs of houses drinking tea or wine toward the spot where were enshrined their gods. Even up to a late hour last night there was a great squealing of hogs in the direction of Chinatown, and the chances are that all the ceremonies are not yet over. The Celestials are as noisy in their worship as in anything else they undertake, and are only serious for the short time spent by them in bowing and muttering before the images of their gods.

General James Dudley.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.]

At Bryan's Station, on Sunday last, Elder Thomas P. Dudley preached the funeral of his brother, General James Dudley, who had been laid in his final resting place the day before, a blameless, yet useful life of nearly a century. General Dudley had been a member of Bryan's Station Church for seventy years, and a deacon for over fifty years. He was a member of this church before the grandfathers of many who heard his funeral sermon were born, and carried the minds of all back into the distant past, when the fort still stood upon the opposite bank of the creek, into which the settlers fled from the tomahawks of the remorseless savage. His father was the first, and his brother the second pastor of the church, and they have bridged the distance of eighty-four years, during all of which time they have broken the bread of life to this people. The venerable preacher said that for fifty years his departed brother, who had been more than a brother to him, had never been absent from the anniversary which they that day celebrated.

Gen. Dudley came with his parents to Kentucky in the spring of the year 1786, since which time he has been a citizen of Fayette county. He was for many years a magistrate, and afterwards High Sheriff of Fayette county; was elected a delegate to the convention which framed the present Constitution of Kentucky; commanded a company in Col. Francisco's regiment in the campaign of 1812 just before the close of the war with Great Britain.

☞ The annual crop of corkwood in the province of Gerona, in Catalonia, is twelve and a half millions of pounds. The manufacture of corks, an industry which offers an element of great importance and a source of wealth to the inhabitants of this country, is not satisfied with that quantity, and to cover the wants of the manufacturers, which is one hundred and forty-two millions of the raw corkwood, three millions of pounds have to be imported from Andalusia, Estremadura, and from the district of Arenys de Mar, in the province of Barcelona. Eight thousand six hundred persons, male and female, are engaged in this industry, the figure comprising 5,340 workingmen who cut the corks. The annual production of corks amounts to 1,283,000,000, representing an approximative value of 15,500,000 francs, while the value of the first material may be estimated at three millions. The most important localities of this special branch of industry are San Feliu de Quixols, Palafugel, Palamos, and Junqueras.

THE TOWN TALK.

How Shall We Pave Our Streets?

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

That our streets at present are dilapidated and disreputable is good reason for urging prompt and vigorous action on the part of the Council, but were they doubly so, it would constitute no reason for permitting that action to be hasty and ill-considered. In a matter of such importance as the adoption of a general system of paving, the citizen and tax-payer has a right to demand that there shall be no jumping at conclusions. I have no reason to suppose that our city authorities desire to adopt any other than the best method of improving our streets; but the best intentions will not save them from just censure, if they do not take measures to secure the most thorough and reliable information before bringing the subject to a vote. Let us look a little before we leap.

It is also stated that our Mayor and City Engineer, in their recent visit to St. Louis and Chicago, were impressed by the weight of testimony in those cities in favor of the Nicolson pavement. It is not to be wondered at. Those cities, with their experience limited to the meagre alternative of limestone or wood, are in very natural ecstacies over the wood pavement, which is certainly vastly superior to the limestone. That St. Louis and Chicago greatly prefer the Nicolson to the limestone is no reason in itself why Louisville, with other resources at its command, should prefer the Nicolson to all other forms whatsoever.

Let us briefly consider the principal methods which have been subjected to actual test in this country and in Europe, and the materials for which are within our reach:

1. The limestone pavement—This, whether in the form of block or of macadamizing, may be dismissed without discussion as confessedly inadequate to our wants.

2. The Asphalt Pavement—Experiments with this in the United States have proved the reverse of encouraging. Its success in Paris is largely due to the facts that it is carefully made under Government supervision; that weights passing over it are limited by strict regulations having reference to the bearing surface of the wheels of vehicles, and that the material is superior to that used in this country.

3. The Nicolson Pavement—This is recommended by freedom from noise and facility of keeping clean, at least while new. On the other hand, it is expensive in first cost, not durable, a formidable obstruction to the convenient laying and repairing of gas and water pipes and sewers, soon worn into depressions by heavy hauling, and when once decay has commenced demanding constant repairs at great cost. It is alleged, moreover, to be objectionable on sanitary grounds, on account of the decay of vegetable matter.

4. The Bowlder Pavement—A good and durable pavement when well constructed, on a properly-prepared bed, with bowlders of nearly uniform size, with the longest diameter laid not horizontally, as is frequently done, but vertically. The material is comparatively indestructible. Streets newly laid with it require much attention until the road-bed is well settled, after which the expense of keeping it in repair is small, provided proper vigilance is used to discover and correct any depression or displacement of the bowlders.

Bowlders for this purpose should be neither too large nor too small; and, in this connection, I may remark, that the best and cheapest road for our street extensions to the suburbs, beyond the more densely built portions of the city, would be one constructed of bowlders, rejected as of improper size for paving, broken up, as can be cheaply done by means of machines, and used after the plan of Macadam. Such a road, made of broken bowlders, would be something not only very unlike, but far surpassing, those made of comminuted limestone or sandstone.

5. The Granite Pavement—Where granite of sufficient hardness can be obtained at moderate prices, there can be doubt that for streets where there is much heavy hauling it is incomparably the cheapest material. Experience in other cities has shown that the blocks should be three and a half inches across the face by about eight inches deep, while the length may vary. The line of paving should be transverse to that of the street, and the blocks should not be laid too close, the interstices being filled with gravel.

The advantages of this pavement are, that it is exceedingly durable; that it requires almost no repairs, and that it may be more easily taken up and replaced without disturbance to the adjacent paving than any other.

I do not know whether the Georgia granite, found in great abundance near Atlanta, is of suitable texture and hardness for this purpose or not. If suitable, it can be laid down here at a price that will justify its use, and in unlimited quantity. If not, we should ascertain at what cost the Quincy or other suitable granite can be contracted to be delivered here.

Now, I think I have said enough to show that it is incumbent upon our city authorities, before deciding upon any general method of street improvement, to get all the facts accessible upon the subject in reference to the principal points of first cost, durability, expense of repairs, and facility of removal and replacement. I see no reason to believe that they have them yet. They are not to be acquired by intuition or brought out by eloquence in debate. Without them they cannot act understandingly; in fact, without them they have no business to act at all.

The suggestion I have to make is this: Let the Council appoint a commission, consisting of the Engineers of the city and of the Water Company, and give these gentlemen time and means to collect, collate and lay before them what information they can obtain bearing upon this subject. Then let them read and act. I know of no one but the street contractors who will not be better off in a very few years for such a policy.

We are about to make a large pecuniary outlay upon our streets. The money and time we may expend in the acquisition of correct information will be but the first step in true

ECONOMY.

The Jolly Dogs of Congress.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

It has never been doubted that, as a general thing, our Congressmen are a jolly set of dogs. Yesterday members before repairing to the House thoroughly fortified themselves against the arduous duty of discussing the Cuban resolutions, and even went there fully supplied with the liquid aliment. This fact is well established, not only by the number of empty soda-water bottles which were afterward picked up in the capitol grounds, but also by the style and language of the debate. Observe particularly the report of extraordinary sounds said to have proceeded from the mouth of Butler. The great man had declared that our Government gave Cuba the same chance it gave Spain, whereupon Sam. Randall, in a fiery, and yet analytical frame of mind, shouted out from the Democratic side:

"Where? When? Name the time and place, won't you?"

Benny paid not the slightest attention to Randall's barbed interrogatories. Then Sammy stood upon his tip toes and, raising his voice to its highest pitch, again shrieked:

"Which? Where? How? When? What?"

Benny looked as demoralized as a green militia man in a shower of grape shot, and stretching his not small mouth to its full capacity, uttered this response:

"Bah! Bah! Bah!"

Once more Randall demanded, with increasing earnestness:

"When! Where? How?"

And once more Benny made the mysterious answer:

"Bah! Bah! Bah!"

Hereupon a sharp voice in the gallery yelled out:

"Won't somebody choke that old sheep?"

At this cheerful proposal all the spectators roared with laughter, and the lobbies caught it up and roared too, and then the members roared, and the Speaker rapped his gavel until it broke, and the hammer bounded over the desk, striking the Clerk upon the head, and there was what Joe Bagstock would call "a devilish jolly time" all round. But where, when and how the Government has given Cuba the same chance as Spain, remains as much of a conundrum as ever.

The Pews of Plymouth Church.

[From a New York Letter.]

Many of the pews at Plymouth Church are rented upon a principle that cannot fail to be of interest alike to the admirers and detractors of the most popular clergyman in America. Not a few of the fashionable dry goods stores in Brooklyn are owned by enterprising capitalists who have a large quantity of that kind of religion which, not satisfied with laying up treasures in heaven, take especial pains to see that it has a very respectable income secured to it on earth. Some of them are Methodists, some Baptists, some Roman Catholics, and very few of them Congregationalists—Congregationalism being the distinctive form which religion takes in Mr. Beecher's sanctuary. It is the custom among these gentlemen, whether they ever "sit under" Mr. Beecher or not, to rent a desirable pew at Plymouth Church. When the pews are put up at auction, you find them or their representatives on hand, and you may feel morally certain that the best seats in the building are in the possession of these spiritual speculators. As a matter of business, the design is an excellent one. From the overflow of strangers constantly in this city, a great many find their way to Brooklyn. Among these are numerous ladies who are fond of shopping six days in the week, and would have no objection to hear Beecher on the seventh. It is to these stranger ladies that the proprietor of the store and the owner of the Plymouth pew takes pains to personally address himself, his intuitions being generally correct, as intuitions that have money for their mainspring usually are. The lady customer confesses that she has never heard the great pulpiter, but professes a profound curiosity to hear him. The storekeeper offers the use of his pew for the ensuing Sabbath, and hands the lady his business card, with the number of the pew upon it. Exit lady in a glow of admiration at the piety of Brooklyn merchants, and the commercial aspect of Brooklyn piety.

☞ A correspondent of the London Daily News writes: "It is reported that an American publishing firm endeavored to make an arrangement with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company to have transmitted to them from London the whole of Mr. Disraeli's Lothair, on the hypothesis that ten days' start of their rival publishers would compensate them for the outlay. The following figures exhibit the nature of this undertaking: There are 983 pages in the three volumes of Lothair, with an average of 160 words per page, giving a total of 157,120 words. The present rate for American messages is 20s for ten words, and the cost of 'wiring' Lothair would, therefore, amount to £22,568. Supposing the company were willing to work this lengthy and interesting message at half price, the cost would still amount to £11,784. This sum at $1 per copy retail (which would probably be the American price) would necessitate the sale of nearly 80,000 copies before this primary cost of telegraphy was covered, without reckoning the cost of production."

☞ The patience and industry of German scientific and literary men are fully exemplified in the splendid folio work called "Monuments of German Architecture, Sculpture and Painting, from the beginning of the Christian Era to the Present Time," by Ernest Foerster. It was begun sixteen years ago, and has cost over 80,000 thalers. There are 600 engravings, folio size, and 150 folio pages of reading matter treating of the gradual development of German art. It is thought that there is nothing of the kind that can equal it in France, England or Germany in artistic execution and careful research.

THE PIGTAIL SHOEMAKERS.

Sampson too Strong for the Crispins—John an Adept and Capital Triumphant—Political Aspect of the Case.

A Workingman Interviewed.

[North Adams (Mass.) Cor. N. Y. World.]

The more I see of these remarkable Chinese, the more I listen to Ah Sing, the more I watch his fellows in the shoe-shop, the more I know of the New Englanders, in whose hands these Orientals are mere pieces, the more I feel that labor is checkmated and that capital commands it both with Tower and Queen. Nowever the interposition of the Knight, though he is a Knight of St. Crispin, can avail the piece *en prise*. Each position which banded labor had won for itself in the old game is of no more use, and new ones must be made in a new game and on a new board. Capital had to concede while labor was necessary, but when machines which were almost automatic were substituted, capital grew strong, and now when it can command machines that think and are faithful, capital is supreme.

IS IT VICTORY?

I give this opinion, so far as it comes from myself, with all the hesitancy which should accompany a hasty generalization from a partial experience, yet I am fortified in it by the agreement of the men at the bottom of this movement. They are elated at their success, but their elation is based on a confident conviction which is not without a sure foundation. They, as experts, know that, when after one day's instruction a lad can last and heel and sole a shoe, they have found a man who, if not a skilled, rapid laborer, is the material from which one is made, and that his facility in building shoes will be but a short while growing to perfection. They are satisfied with John Chinaman, and, if they are, the laborer whose place he is destined and meant to occupy may be far from contented. But what their views are had better be told in their own words.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN.

It is a fatal mistake to suppose that these Chinese are not capable of doing first-class work. Years ago Father Huc, the Lazarite missionary, bore independent testimony to their remarkable imitative skill in manufacture. Crucifixes which he had brought from France with him were reproduced in metal by Chinese with a fidelity which was startling to him. Had he seen these people, after two days' instruction and practice, become adepts in a trade, acquire power over a machine which an expert pronounces the most difficult "to run" of any in our manufactories, and even learn a new alphabet, he could not have been more astonished and surprised than I have been. They may fail in strength and endurance, yet I doubt it; but, if skill and perseverance be considered, I am of opinion that some at least of them can hold their own against American, or Teuton, or Celt.

IN MR. SAMPSON'S PARLOR.

I had been shown round the shop and the Chinese home by Mr. Chase, and he now handed me over to the senior partner of the firm, Mr. Calvin Sampson. I had need of faith in what an interviewer must do to feel this gentleman; for if he were unwilling he was not a man from which much could be obtained, and he did not seem very willing, as he stood apart while his foreman, Ah Sing, was plied with question after question. But a few questions placed us completely *en rapport*. He is a fine looking man, if dashing appearance, handsome countenance, keen, shrewd, speaking eyes and appropriate dress can justify the description. He is more like General Jordan, the Cuban Generalissimo, than any one I have ever seen. The beard and face of both are almost similar. As I see him now in memory as he appeared yesterday—in Panama hat, loose velvet jacket, light waistcoat, and trowsers, the hat on the side of the head, and a handsome revolver pointed at me by way of illustration—I cannot but feel that he is the man with all the pluck and energy for this situation. If he is cowed then one man is never able to cope with a multitude. For any enterprise, from fighting the Crispins or running a privateer to calculating the price of stock and bearing the gold market, this very far from robust man seems suitable. His position as a trader, I am told, is respectable, and he is one of those men who are not uncommon in this country—the architects of their own fortune. What he thinks of his recent action is his best apology, and substantially it is told in our conversation. A quiet little parlor is this of his counting-room, with full view of the Hoosac hills and of a pleasant valley, which now for quiet rural beauty it would be difficult to equal. Here the thinking of the establishment is done; here it was determined to bring the Chinese, and here I heard the history of this step and its defence.

"Mr. Sampson, your introduction of the Chinese here possesses an interest outside of North Adams. Can I hear from you your reasons for it, and lay them before the public?"

"Certainly," he replied, in a slow, quiet, determined manner, which seems peculiar to him, and which is so different from the facile volubility of General Jordan, whom he resembles so much; and then, with a hurried abruptness, he added: "But I wish to have this absurdity about the bosses of these Chinese corrected. We have made no arrangement with them such as is stated in the newspapers."

"So Ah Sing told me. Perhaps you would not object to let me copy the contract? Such a document possesses historical interest."

"No, sir-r-r. Every one makes his private contract with them, and it is a matter of private business."

"Are the statements in the newspapers correct, specifying that you are to pay the Chinese $23 a month for two years and $26 subsequently, keep them in fuel and supply them with lodgings, pay their foreman $60 a month, and employ two Chinese cooks, &c.?"

"Some of the statements made are correct and others are not; but I decline to tell what my contract is."

"Was there any difficulty in transporting the Chinese here?"

"My partner, Mr. Chase, who brought them over, can tell you better than I."

Mr. Chase, thus appealed to, said: "We came through without any difficulty; there was no violence, although the expressions of dissatisfaction all along the way were quite audible; but so long as this was confined to words there was no great damage done, especially as the Chinese did not understand, and I did not care."

"Why, Mr. Sampson, did you take this step?"

"Well, sir, I had to do one of three things: to do just as the Knights of St. Crispin say, or I had got to lay down my arms altogether and give up business, or look to another source for labor. I chose the third."

"Do you say that advisedly—that the order of Crispins wished to interfere with your business?"

"Yes, sir; why, they wished to dictate me just what I should do, whom I should have as foreman, whom I should employ as workmen, what wages I should give, even what profits I should receive. They had the coolness to appoint a committee to ask to examine my books to see what number of shoes I had sold ahead, and what price I was getting for them."

FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS GREAT CONTENTIONS RISE.

"Simply sketch, if you please, the history of your trouble with the Knights of St. Crispin."

"Some time ago we were paying to the bottomers fifty cents less for single soles than for double soles. In February they demanded that they should get the same price for single soles. We then let them work until April, when we had filled all our orders. Then, as business was growing slack, I called the men together, told them how things were and said that I would give them steady work during the dull time if they were willing to take ten per cent. less. They took till the next day to consider and then declined to accede. I imported from Canada a number of Frenchmen, but they were soon made Crispins and refused to give satisfaction. A good deal of their work was very poor. Mr. Chase then went to North Brookfield in search for men. To make it perfectly satisfactory to them he brought on a man to examine the place. He reported in favor of the place, and a large number came on. The Crispins at first threatened them, but found this useless. They then, it is alleged, bribed them to go back to North Brookfield. They went back."

QUICK WORK.

"What did you do then?"

"At 10 o'clock a. m. they went to North Brookfield. At 4 o'clock p. m. Mr. Chase started for San Francisco. That was May 13. Exactly on that day month, June 13—"

"And at the same hour," interrupted Mr. Chase.

"And exactly at the same hour—4 o'clock p.m.," continued Mr. Sampson, "Mr. Chase arrived here with his Chinese."

Here was a slight pause, and then Mr. Sampson continued: "I was compelled to do it. I was perfectly unwilling to do it, but I could do nothing else."

"How were the Chinese received here?"

"There was a great crowd; they hooted and yelled, and two or three attempted an assault, but they were walked off to the lock-up, and there was an end to the row."

"Do the Crispins threaten you or the Chinese?"

"As for me, threatening is an old story; if threatening could kill or maim me, not a limb of me would hang together now; I would have been annihilated long since, and my factory would be in the air."

WHO WERE THE STRIKERS.

"What was the nationality of the strikers? Were there any people acquainted with doings of the trade-unions in Sheffield or Manchester?"

"They were nearly all French Canadians, some five or six Irish, and two or three Americans."

"Were these men employed in various departments?"

"No; they were all engaged in 'bottoming' shoes."

"Let us understand the financial questions of the strike; what they insisted on having."

"In the 'bottoming' department men work in teams of three—one 'lasts' the shoe, another 'sets up the edge,' and a third 'puts on the heel;' they are paid at the rate of $10.12 for a case of sixty pairs; they can bottom from six to nine cases a week. The limits of salaries would be probably $3 to $7 a day; some hands are, of course, better than others; during the dull season I wanted a reduction of 10 per cent., or about $1.02 on each case of shoes."

"What do the Crispins think now of their holding out?"

"They acknowledge they were wrong; they are sorry that the Brookfield men went back; it is just like the little boy who was found stealing apples, he was desperately sorry that he was caught."

"Are you sure that there are no other Crispins in the other departments in your shop?"

"I can't say. They tell me that they are not Crispins; that is all I care. If they belonged to them they would march."

"Is there an organization for the female operatives?"

"Yes, but it does not matter; none of mine belong to it. It is best for them that they don't, for I would immediately supply their places with Chinese."

"Apparently you have them in your power here. Will your example be followed by other manufacturers?"

"I should think so. They are already making arrangements to do so. At the meeting of the Board of Trade in Boston we were discussing how to deal with the Crispin and other trade organizations. In private parties the reporters had gone out and said that when I was cornered I would deal with them and win. A hope was expressed that I should soon be cornered, to see what I would do. I told them I would bring in the Chinese. I have been cornered. I sought my remedy, and I think I've won."

"You think, then, you have won?"

"I do. I am confident that the Chinese will bring the Crispins to reason."

"They seem to be intelligent fellows, easily taught. Do you suppose they will make good workmen?"

"I am perfectly sure of it. They are of a good race and of good blood. The coolie, properly so-called, is one of huge feet and ungainly build. He comes from the south of China, and is used to dig tunnels and build railroads. These are from the north, and are most intelligent."

"Do they learn rapidly and thoroughly?"

"Yes, their powers of perception and observation are remarkable. Yesterday I read the alphabet for one of them once, and now he can read it as well as I can, and is as thoroughly master of it. I read a verse of the bible for one of them to-day, and he now can read it, and is trying to make out the next verse."

"What do you suppose is their future?"

"It is hard to tell; they probably will never leave North Adams alive."

"Will they settle down here and marry?"

"I cannot say. You know, of course, that they are engaged to be married in China on their return. Whether they shall live over that or not it is useless to surmise."

"Perhaps they might marry Massachusetts women?"

"Not likely."

"Well, there are the Chinese of Victoria, in Australia; they marry regularly, and are thought desirable husbands; much more preferable than a Melbourne rough or a Ballarat rowdy."

"It is hard to tell."

"Are they likely to fight if attacked; what precautions have you taken against attempts on your life and property?"

"We are all armed; I never go without little treasure (displaying a handsome little six-shooter). It is small, it is true; the others carry large ones, but I think this will answer the purpose. We have guards here at night, and among my workmen there are seven or eight special constables. Here the Chinese can and will fight. They are armed with revolvers, but their knives are their ugliest weapons. They use them with fearful dexterity. They can throw them at a mark twenty yards away, and hit. They can pin any one to a tree or door."

"Are these men a sample of the ordinary Chinese laborer?"

"Of such as can be got by careful weeding."

"Do you now export shoes?"

"No."

"Will you if the Chinese succeed?"

"Perhaps so."

"Would you if we had free trade?"

"I don't know; I am not a free-trader, I am a protectionist."

"Then, Mr. Sampson, you go in for protecting American industry?"

A nod was the reply; a glance at the recent importations was the comment on the answer. Having made the comment and proffered his thanks for the courtesy of Messrs. Sampson & Chase, the writer withdrew. The working-man's opinion of the movement is yet to be written of.

P. V. H.

INTERVIEW WITH A WORKING MAN.

"Are you cornered now?"

"It looks like it; but after all seventy-five Chinese make but a drop, and a strong, industrial organization of American working men, who will have the support of every working voter in the Union, is not likely to be checked effectually and forever by Calvin T. Sampson, smart as he is, and backed by his money and his friends."

"Do you undervalue, then, this move of his?"

"By no means; as I understand it, it is by far the most important step which capital has taken here to perpetuate its tyranny. It is, in fact, the only way in which it can meet our organizations."

"Do you suppose it will successfully cope with you?"

"As I said, it looks like it; but we have many resources, and I can assure you neither our friends nor ourselves are likely to sleep while the movement is in progress. This is but the thin edge of the wedge. We all see that. If we do not prevent its ingress at once the whole fabric of our labor system will split into pieces. We have now seventy-five Chinese here; a year hence we will have 1,000; two years hence we will have 5,000; in five years gangs of them will be as plenty in each little machine shop as small engines are common now. They will not be confined to making shoes and hammering iron. They will take the place of Gretchen and Irish Molly in the kitchen, they will oust Sam from the dining-room, they will occupy every position in domestic service or in ordinary manufactures. By —, sir, the workingmen of this country are going to stop this movement, if they cannot divert it to their own advantage."

"Surely you don't mean to imply that violence will be used?"

"You are right in doubting that to be my meaning. No, sir. We are working for success and liberty, not for revenge in our trade operations. We are keen enough here to know that every act of violence will injure our cause. We shan't blow up Mr. Sampson's shoe shop, or shoot Mr. Chase. I have no doubt they are pretty dogged fellows, and not ever satisfied that up to this we have forced some liberty from them; but if their shop was in ruins, and if they adorned its door-post, would that stop this Mongol rush which is now tiding hither? No, sir; not one bit. Two or three fellows were foolish enough to yell and shriek when they landed the other day, and one or two were violent and got locked up for it, and deserved it. All that showed that the majority of us did not see our way out of this confounded mesh, and that we acknowledged Mr. Sampson's victory. Then there were some rash chaps at Troy who threatened to mash the coolies, but much worse, I repeat, for us. Anyway, would it have prevented Mr. Chase or, if Mr. Chase was shot, Mr. Sampson, spending another $5,000 to bring out an additional band? Mr. Broadhead may be the man for Sheffield, but we fight a different fight here."

"The fight of intelligent voters in a free country where the ballot-box is omnipotent."

"How will you fight it out on this line of legislation?"

"It is true that we workingmen are all of various political parties. I am a Republican myself, and so are most of my fellows in this section. But, nevertheless, as workingmen, we hold the balance of power if we unite on any one point. Now, are we likely to vote the Republican ticket here if the party wishes to drive us into exile by putting Chinese in our places? I was bred, born and raised within sight of that old hill there, and I am not going to be put off here by these machines, intelligent as you say they are and skillful as they promise to be. No, sir, I talk coolly on this point, but I feel strongly on it, and I say that the politicians must protect us, as well as the manufacturers. When I say this I only say what every one around me who is not an employer says daily."

"Has legislative interference ever regulated what is properly subject to the laws of supply and demand? Would it be the interest or the right of the State to interfere in such a case?"

"Let me tell you, sir, that the State is not so mighty scrupulous about the limits of its powers and of its rights. It won't, either, in this case, where it has to select between its own children and people and the Mongolians. Besides, what it is asked to do is not much. It may object to restrict this immigration, but it can declare illegal these forced contracts, this coolie system, this new slavery. Put the Chinaman on a level with us—let him enter into free competition with us, if you will; but we do not want to see him receiving one-half what a white man receives. We do not want to see him bound by an agreement which won't be tolerated in the case of an Irish or a German emigrant."

"What do you allude to?"

"As I understand it, there is a law rendering null and void those bargains which it was the custom for people to make on board ships before they reached Sandy Hook, in which, not knowing the price of labor here, they were not able to protect themselves, and frequently contracted for a long period at an altogether inadequate price. Now, this is the case of the Chinese. They work for Sampson & Chase at prices which I am sure we could not work for; for although they are going to live well, as you tell me, they have no families to support, here, no luxuries to indulge, no little extravagances of any kind which are necessary consequences of our state of civilization. Is it not hard that the State should have helped to place us where we have these artificial wants and desires, and then tolerate the introduction of men whose cheap labor render these necessaries impossibilities to us? Smile if you will, but I tell you it is mighty rough."

"Do you expect to be able to induce the State Legislature to legislate in your interests?"

"Unquestionably. Is it not composed of our representatives, our mouth-pieces? We made them this, and, though they are capitalists and in the interests of capital, we can unmake them, so far as legislative power goes. The State, nominally Republican, is well split up with all manner of parties. I should be sorry to see what I believe to be the party of right—you call us the party of moral ideas—throw play into the hands of the Democrats; but the party won't reject the next servile-labor bill by 122 to 70 with impunity. If they try it, they had better pass a Chinese amendment to get them votes enough."

"Granting that you can control these legislators, what would you reasonably expect from them?"

"Well, some want to see the Chinese banished, their immigration restricted. I don't, because I think we can do better with them. I hope some day to be an employer myself, and I think they would aid me. So with a hundred other men here who do not mean to be hirelings all their lifetime. These Chinese are machines. We don't want to see our steam machinery banished, for it secures employment now for a score where half a dozen could not find work before. So with the Chinese; they will render possible new enterprises in which we all may have a chance, but let me say if they are allowed to remain mere machines they will do good work for the capitalists. The capitalists will grow richer and the working-man poorer, and you can imagine whether that is the spirit of our institutions. I would like to legislate so as to make the coolie perfectly free, as we are, in the matter of contracts."

"And then?"

"Well, he is a quick learner, and will soon know our language; the first result of that will be that he will understand his rights and demand them, and be as obstinate as we are said to be. It is his sure fate that he will become a member of a trades union, and that he will unite with us in fighting men like Sampson and his crowd."

"A Chinese Crispin, in a word?"

"A Chinese Crispin. And then what does Mr. Sampson's great victory come to? An outlay of thousands of dollars to pay their passage here, the cost of training them, and the satisfaction of knowing that they have gone right over to the enemy's camp. It will not be a new experience with Mr. Sampson."

"How so?"

"He has already tried three or four nationalities with exactly this success. He brought on a lot of fellows from Canada here, who are the worse Crispins in this town now, the French Canadians. He brought on a gang from North Brookfield, Mass. Where are they now? 'Where the woodbine twineth.' Do you think these Chinese are going to be bamboozled? I don't. Sampson has the laugh now. How long he can keep it time will tell."

"Is this true about the inexcusable interference with Mr. Simpson's business of which he complains?"

"Well, perhaps exaggerated. I suppose the Crispins demanded the right of choosing their own companions, and of electing their own foreman. That is the privilege of every union shop in the land. As to their asking for his books, it was a simple thing. He asked them to submit to a reduction of price. They inquired 'Why?' 'Because of the badness of the times, and the lowness of prices.' They said: 'This does not agree with our information; we will take your books as our authorities. If they support your statement we will consider your proposition.' At the same time I may admit that our unions and lodges are occasionally arbitrary. Perhaps it would be well to have arbitrators, between us on the one side and capital on the other."

"After all, then, you do not fear this new invasion very much?"

"I do not. I would were it not that this influx must be slow, for the manufacturers will only take the pick, and they will find that we can manipulate a few just as readily as they can."

"Do you suppose the whole quarrel will in the end be adjusted on the principle of right and wrong?"

"It must come to that in the end. Before it does we will have trouble, and unless this Chinese difficulty is settled at once there is a bad time in store. It can be settled easily by showing the employers that they have nothing to gain by employing Chinese and directing their immigration here. The Chinese will never come here unaided; his passage must be paid; he must be supported on the way either by a slave-driver or by a capitalist. Place the Chinese on the same level with us, and you take away the motive of the crime."

ARRIVAL OF CHINESE IN NEW YORK.

[From the N. Y. World, 20th.]

The Boston "owl" train to New York, which arrived here about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, brought with it 150 Chinese (all men), who, having reached the "Hub," found that they could not secure situations as mechanics. On their arrival here they were distributed through a number of boarding-houses in the Fourth Ward, and every effort was made by the gentleman who had them in charge to afford them every comfort that was obtainable under the circumstances. It was reported that Mr. Koopmanschap, the Chinese procurer, had these men in charge, but the writer of this was unable to discover the truth of this statement.

To make this matter a more significant fact, it should be stated that about sixty Chinamen landed here yesterday morning; having reached here by the Norwich boat. As soon as they stepped upon Manhattan Island they were marched off and provided with food for the day and lodgings for the night.

It was reported that most of these Mongolians came from North Adams, Mass., whither they had been taken to make "soles," but the gentlemen who had them in charge were very reticent, and declined to say anything in regard to where the Mongolians came from and where they were going.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS FOR LOUISIANA.

[From the Leavenworth (Kas.) Bulletin, June 15.]

The Chinese immigrants in San Francisco are rapidly leaving that city, driven away by the ill-treatment inflicted upon them. Another batch of 150 reached Omaha yesterday on their way to Algiers, La., where they are under contract with Hon. Oakes Ames and ex-Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts.

CHINESE ON THE SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

[From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, June 18.]

John Chinaman is actually coming here, and the negro will have to retire from the construction of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, having been tried and found wanting. In yesterday's Times we alluded to the possibility of such an event, but we had no idea then that Mr. Stanton would act so speedily as he has done. But yesterday morning he received the following dispatch:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17, 1870.

J. C. Stanton, Superintendent Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad:

Can deliver in thirty days at Chattanooga 1,000 or 2,000 good Chinese laborers, for sixty dollars per head. Wages sixteen dollars per month and board. Free passage back.

KOOPMANSCHAP & CO.

To this Mr. Stanton replied:

CHATTANOOGA, June 17, 1870.

Koopmanschap & Co., San Francisco, Cal.:

We will take 1,500 able-bodied Chinese laborers at once. We refer to the First National Bank of Chattanooga.

J. C. STANTON, Sup't.

So the Chinese are really to come among us, and we shall have an opportunity of seeing how far they are superior to the negroes. It is well known that the Pacific railroad never could have been built in so short a time but for the employment of large numbers of Chinese laborers, and we think Mr. Stanton has done wisely in engaging them.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. FRANKLIN	12 M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	5 P. M.
Henderson	ROSE HITE	5 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	[illegible]
New Orleans	LIBERTY and Barges	5 P. M.
Cincinnati	CHAMPION	12 M.
Cincinnati	BERMUDA	[illegible]
New Orleans	EDINBURG	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—June 22.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Kate Robinson, Cin.	Dove No. 2, Ky. River.
J. B. Pratt, Ky. River.	Tarascon, Henderson.
Champion, St. Louis.	

DEPARTURES—June 22.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Kate Robinson, St. L.	Dove, Ky. River.
Tarascon, Henderson.	Lawrence, Cin.
Nightingale, Cin.	Abeona, Cin.
Natoma, Cin.	Norman, Cin.
Mollie Gratz, Nash.	Falls City, Green River.
R. E. Lee, N. O.	

THE RIVER is receding slowly, having fallen three inches in the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday. Now in the canal 7 feet 6 inches and 5 feet 6 inches in the pass down the Indian chute. The weather yesterday was clear and hot, the mercury reaching 90° in the shade. There was a breeze blowing all day. Business on the levee was very brisk for the season of the year.

The Rose Hite is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 p. m.

The Bermuda will pass up for Cincinnati this morning.

The Mollie Gratz left for Nashville yesterday evening with a fair trip.

The Falls City backed out for Green river at 5 p. m. yesterday.

The Robert Burns, from Memphis to Cincinnati, was due at this port last night.

The Nightingale, on her return from Arkansas river to Cincinnati, landed at the city wharf and put off 553 sacks of corn.

The towboat J. B. Pratt came in from Kentucky river with two flatboats, loaded with hemp for W. A. Richardson & Son.

The Liberty No. 4 and barges will be down this morning and leave for New Orleans direct at 5 p. m.

The Lawrence, from Nashville to Cincinnati, discharged here 75 tons pig iron and 2 hogsheads of tobacco.

The Edinburg will be found at the city wharf this morning, and will leave for New Orleans at 5 p. m. positively.

The steamer Virginia, Captain Charley Schultz, cleared New Orleans for this port Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

It is stated that the Camelia will lay up for a short time to overhaul and repair for the summer campaign.

The new steamer Shoo Fly raised steam for the first time at Pittsburg last Saturday. It is supposed she will be a high-flyer of the first water.

The swift steamer R. E. Lee arrived at the Portland wharf yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, and left on her return trip to New Orleans at 8½ a. m.

The Abeona passed up for Cincinnati yesterday after discharging here 60 tons of iron ore, 10 tons of pig iron, 6 cases of matches and 209 sacks of rye.

The Kate Robinson, from Cincinnati, landed at [illegible] added 25 tons of miscellaneous [illegible] 110 bbls. oil and bbls of cement, after which she passed safely over the falls, bound for St. Louis.

The towboat Stella succeeded in putting her tow of coal through the canal, and passed down the falls with Capt. Pink Varble at the wheel. She will leave this morning for New Orleans with a full tow.

The Champion, from St. Louis, was at the mouth of the canal late yesterday evening, but had to await there for a fleet of coal barges to pass through. She will be at the city wharf early this morning en route for Cincinnati.

Notwithstanding the Abeona and Lawrence were detained at the mouth of the canal some forty-eight hours, they will both be down Saturday on their regular day and leave at 12 m., the former for St. Louis and the latter for Nashville.

The Natchez and Robert E. Lee will leave New Orleans together on the 25th inst. On her recent upward trip the Natchez advertised that she would not land or take passengers or freight for any point between New Orleans and Natchez.

It's reported that the body of young Pollak, who fell from the Gen. Lytle a week or so ago and was drowned, has been found at the lower end of Switzerland county. A reward of $200 was offered for the recovery of his body.

The regular Louisville and New Orleans packet Mary Houston will leave for New Orleans this evening at 5 o'clock positively. All those who have traveled on the Houston pronounce her one of the most pleasant boats they have ever traveled on. Capt. L. B. Dunham is her commander, and Harry Walker and Len. Seabrook are her clerks.

A new boat is being completed at Parkersburg for Captain Job Spencer, intended for one of the Southern trades. The boat will be finished in about six weeks, and will run between Parkersburg and Gallipolis until fall, when she will go South. She is 152 feet long, 27 feet beam, three feet hold. She has two 16½-inch cylinders, four feet stroke, with one six-flue boiler, 24 feet long and 40 inches in diameter.

Col. John Armstrong, boiler and engine-maker, died in New Orleans on Thursday last. He constructed the first steamboat ever made in New Orleans, and by his skill, industry and sound judgement rapidly advanced to the position of master workman, and finally to that of manager and proprietor of a large foundry, which has been conducted by him for the last twenty years with great success. Accumulating thus a handsome competence, Col. Armstrong connected himself with the principal public works and enterprises of that city, and has in these and other relations exercised a large influence and enjoyed great popularity among his fellow-citizens. Beneath a bluff and abrupt manner he bore a heart that was full of kindness and generosity, of fidelity to friends and benevolence to all men. Few men could have died in that community who will be remembered with greater warmth and kindness by so large a circle as the deceased.

The Steubenville Herald says: "Captain John S. Devenney, of this city, Supervising Inspector of the Seventh District, has presented the river reporter of the Cincinnati Commercial with one of the steamer Robert Thompson's posters, about five by seven inches in size, which announces this boat to leave Fort Smith for the mouth of White river, on Wednesday, May 26, 1822, at 9 a. m. This boat was commanded by Captain George A. Dohrman, with Jacob B. Dohrman, clerk, and Peter A. Dohrman, pilot. The two latter gentlemen are living, and engaged in business at Steubenville, Ohio—the former seventy-two and the latter seventy-four years of age. The hull of the Thompson was built where Wellsville, Ohio, now stands, and the cabin and machinery at Steubenville. The hull was sixty-five feet keel, eleven feet beam, with three feet hold, and side wheels. She had one double-flue boiler, the first on the river. She started on her first trip to Pittsburg, March 27, 1821, and made several trips from Pittsburg to Louisville. About the middle of June, she commenced plying as a regular packet between Cincinnati and Louisville, making two trips per week, carrying all passengers and freights, through and ways then offering during the low water season. She carried several pleasure parties from Cincinnati and Louisville to and from Big Bone Landing. In February, 1822, she left Steubenville for the purpose of transporting three hundred tons of army stores to Fort Smith, Arkansas. She towed two thirty-five feet keelboats to Montgomery's Point, above White river island. On her first trip from the Point she towed one of her keels, loaded, and a flatboat eighty by eighteen feet, containing one hundred barrels of flour, up White river some six miles through the pass, six miles up Arkansas river, and thirty miles up to the Post of Arkansas, where she left the flat and proceeded to Fort Smith. She was the first boat above Little Rock, made four trips from Montgomery's Point to Fort Smith, and left Little Rock July 4th, on her last downward trip. On her return from Steubenville to her destination she landed just below the mouth of Wolf river, and lay by all night where Memphis is now located. There was no house or cabin in that vicinity until you came down to Fort Pickering."

River dispatches are on first page.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
7:15 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P. M.
11:15 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:00 A. M.
6:00 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:09 A. M.
2:50 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A. M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	No. 3 Nashville & N. O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8:15 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
10:50 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:30 A. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis daily except Sunday.	1:15 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis every day.	8:20 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis. Leave Louisville daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:20 A. M.

Trains leave the Depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Morning Mail Boat	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		2:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

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The proposed Canadian Pacific Railway is estimated to cost $100,000,000.

The South Pacific Railroad Company sold last month 19,000 acres of land at eight dollars per acre.

The earnings of the North Carolina road last year amounted to $1,283,167, considerably in excess of any year since the war.

Messrs. Boyington & Rust, of Chicago, have just completed, for the Chicago, Pekin, and Southwestern, a Howe truss bridge across the Vermillion river, consisting of two spans of 128 feet each in length, and 50 feet above the bed of the river. The piers are all in readiness for another bridge, of five spans, of 128 feet in length, across the Illinois river at Marseilles, and this will soon be built.

The Ohio and Mississippi road has earned, for the last two years, not only the interest on its bonds and preferred stock, but also a sum equal to 2½ per cent. on its common stock. This money has been expended judiciously in improving equipment. This year the new connections at Louisville with the Southern network of railroads promises a much increase of business over the road will enable the company to pay 6 per cent., and perhaps 8 per cent., annual dividends on the stock.

The New York World says the reduction of rates on the Trunk lines is nothing more than that which has taken place every summer for the last five years. This "railroad war," as it is called in Wall street vernacular, comes every summer with the same unvarying regularity as "hot weather." Every summer everybody wonders at "hot weather" in July. Everybody expresses this wonder daily in the dog-days. A stranger would infer zero was the proper temperature for July to hear our talk. So every summer everybody in Wall street wonders, with as much show of reason, at the annual summer "railroad war," gotten up by agreement among the railway magnates to frighten the popular fears and ease the timid of their cash. It would be somewhat puzzling to invent a New York summer without "hot weather" or a "railroad war." The "hot weather" is used to sweat the bodies, and the "railroad war" is used by the shrewd stock operators to sweat the pockets of the credulous and confiding who have more cash than common sense.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle of recent date has this: "The Hudson River Railroad Company have just adopted the English method of giving locomotives water, a method at once novel and very efficient. The company recently constructed at Montrose Station a trough in the center of the track, 1,320 feet in length, 18 inches in depth, and 18 inches wide, and caused it to be lined with sheet iron, heavily painted. This trough is perfectly straight throughout the entire 1,320 feet. A short distance to the north and east of it is a spring which supplies it with water, the trough holding 16,000 gallons, which can be let into it at will. Locomotive No. 42, Ned Sandford, engineer, was next taken from the road and put in the shop, where, in a quiet manner, artful mechanics soon fitted her out with an ingenious forward pipe, running from the man-hole in the tender down through the latter to a position inside of the hind trucks, where the pipe forms a half-circle, at the end of which is the nozzle, which always points the way the engine goes. Fastened so this nozzle is an iron bar, which connects with a bar from a point near the fireman's box, by which, when the locomotive comes to the trough, the nozzle or pipe can be dropped instantaneously into the water, while the train is running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The nozzle sinks to only a depth of two inches in the trough, yet even at that depth, when the one thousand feet is passed over one thousand six hundred and thirty-four gallons of water will be found in the tender. There are many improvements connected with it, all the handiwork of Master Mechanic William Buchanan. He has been at work experimenting since the 20th of May last, and has always been encouraged by Superintendent J. M. Toucey, who has been a firm believer in the plan from beginning to end. The first experiment in taking, or as some of the engineers say, "jerking the water," occurred yesterday morning. The locomotive dashed over the rails, even to which is the trough, at the rate of thirty-five miles the hour. As the nozzle struck the water, the fluid rushed into the tender with a roar like a young Niagara, and when the trough was left behind the fireman found his tender full. Every movement was crowned with success, and the locomotive later in the afternoon was attached to the New York special which left Poughkeepsie at 4:15 p.m., which train proceeded direct to New York without stopping anywhere, a feat at once novel and giving promise of greater deeds in the future. It is next proposed to locate a trough between Catskill and Hudson, and points in the Central road, so that in time, trains aided by this process of stopping nowhere for water, may run through to Chicago in twenty-four or twenty-six hours. The Hudson River Railroad Company was the first in this country to adopt this important invention, and in fact all others of any consequence. It is indeed one of the greatest inventions of the age, and must come into general use on railroads."

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 22, 1870.

We are unable to chronicle any approach to ease in the money market, although business is not very stirring; but the balances in banks are somewhat reduced, and every one in the community [illegible] into the United States Treasury in the shape of income tax.

The banks show no disposition to discount for any save those who have claims upon them; but they let their regular customers have money at 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE is firm; the tobacco men are not drawing as freely as they were, and there is very little going forward to create a supply. We quote buying at par, and selling at 1-10 premium.

GOLD is not active, but we report some trade, mostly among persons buying to remit for goods bought on a gold basis. Gold opened at 112⅞, and closed at 112¾.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112	113
Silver halves and quarters	108	
Silver dimes	106	

GOVERNMENT BONDS are fast asleep, and there is no call to awaken life in them. There is very little change in price.

Five-twenties, 1862	117¾@118¼
Five-twenties, 1864	112¾@113¼
Five-twenties, 1865	110¾@111¼
Five-twenties, new issue	111¾@111⅞
Five-twenties, 1867	112¾@112⅞
Five-twenties, 1868	112½@113¾
Ten-forties	107¾@108¼
Cy 6's	113¾@114¼

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	118	118⅜	118¼	...	...
" '62	112⅞	112⅝	112⅜	...	...
" '64	111¾	111⅝	111¾	...	...
" '65	111¾	111⅝	111⅝	...	...
New issue	113⅛	113¼	113⅛	...	...
" '67	113	113⅜	114	...	...
Coupons '68	113⅛	113⅜	113⅜	...	...
10-40 coupons	108	108⅜	108⅜	...	...
Cy 6's	114	114¼	114⅜	...	...

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—There is not much doing in bonds, but favorite stocks are quite active. We report sales of several hundred shares of Nashville railroad stock and some Louisville and Frankfort preferred stock, but at the close we could hear of none of either on the market. A few city bonds changed hands, but the trades were small.

Messrs. Morton, Galt, & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, furnish the following quotations:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	124 @125
National Bank, second	98 @100
National Bank, Planters'	98 @100
National Bank, City	90½ @100
Bank of Kentucky	97¾ @98½
Bank of Louisville	89 @90
Merchants' Bank	119½ @120
Commercial Bank	79 @80
Northern Bank	122 @123
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	91½ @92½
Falls City Tobacco bank	98 @99
Masonic bank	102½ @103
Security bank	[illegible]
Louisville Insurance Company bank	[illegible]
Farmers' bank	[illegible]
Western Insurance Company bank	79 @80
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100 @
German Insurance Company bank	160 @161
Gas Company stock	128 @130
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	[illegible]
L. & F. R. R. (common)	[illegible]
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	80½ @81¼
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	79¾ @80

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c.	78½ @79½
City for bounty, 6 per c.	76 @78
City for school purposes, 6 per c.	76 @78
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c.	78 @81
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 per c.	77 @78½
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. E., 6 per c.	77 @78½
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	77 @78
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	75 @76
City for water-works, old, 6 per c.	75 @76½
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	75 @78
Water-works bonds, 6 per c.	75 @76
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c.	97 @98
" " second issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]
" " third issue, 6 per c.	75 @76
" " fourth issue, 6 per c.	75 @76
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c.	75 @76
" " new 5 per c.	76 @78
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c.	90 @94
" " new, 7 per c.	80 @81
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c.	85½ @86
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c.	85 @86
" " (L. E. br.) 7 per c.	85 @86
" " (M. br.) 7 per c.	@90*
" " cons'd mort., 7 per c.	[illegible]
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c.	@85*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c.	80 @90
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c.	80 @90
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	80*
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c.	90*
Masonic Temple bonds, 8 per cent	95*
Madison County bonds	80 @83*
E. & P. R. R., 1st mortgage	8 7½*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

THE CURRENCY BILL.—The effect likely to be produced by the currency bill upon business affairs is a subject which is attracting very general interest—and opinions, as a matter of course, differ widely. For while some contend that it means contraction, others contend that the direct and intended effect is expansion. In any event it is well worth while that business men should study the bill well and thoroughly, for that it will exert a powerful influence upon the business of the country cannot well be doubted. The New York World, in its Monday's issue, comments upon the subject at some length. It says:

If the currency bill as passed by the House does become a law, then bankers and merchants will do well to prepare for an era of speculation based on "bank expansion." "Bank expansion," or, in plain terms, an increase in bank loans and facilities, fosters and maintains speculation all over the country infinitely more than "currency expansion." "Currency expansion" is a bagatelle in producing and maintaining speculation compared with "bank expansion." The history of the speculative era of 1835-36 makes this plain. The speculative bubbles created in 1836 sprung from the $29,000,000 Government money deposited with the several States, according to their representative population, by an act of Congress passed June, 1836. This deposit of $29,000,000 Government money with the States added fuel to the flame of speculation which had been started by the old Bank of the United States, whose loans in October, 1833, were $60,094,089. The following is an official statement of the Bank of the United States, at that time the depository of Government money:

Loans	$60,094,089
Circulation	19,128,189
Government deposits	9,868,434
Private deposits	8,038,862

These figures are worthy of attentive consideration by our bank and business men and legislators, inasmuch as they seem trifling compared with the enormous sums by which the public mind has become demoralized, owing to the paper-money system and grinding taxation fastened upon the country. These figures, trifling as they seem now, were sufficient then to drive the nation wild with a speculative mania, in which water lots were sold at higher prices than the dry land in the vicinity has ever realized since.

The question for our banks and business men to consider is: If, then, the real estate and other speculations of 1836 were started and maintained by the simple deposit of $29,000,000 of existing currency in the summer of 1836, and the loans of the new banks, trust companies, and other credit machines started in the different States on the basis of this sum of $29,000,000 of the Government money created the bubble speculations of 1836, what must we expect now from this new currency bill, which proposes $95,000,000 of new national bank notes, requiring the establishment of new national banking capital all over the Western and Southern States to the extent of at least $110,000,000? What, indeed?

The capital of the New York city banks is about $70,000,000, with only a circulation of $33,000,000; and their loans are $275,000,000, based upon these two items. What is to be expected from $95,000,000 new notes; $110,000,000 new capital?

Now, Congress, in this new currency bill, authorizes $95,000,000, or about three times the bank circulation issued by the New York city banks, requiring about $110,000,000 of new banking capital, or about 60 per cent. more than that of the New York city banks.

A calm, businesslike consideration of the new currency bill, assisted by the preceding statements, leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the new currency bill just passed by Congress is the most monstrous, unmitigated inflation which that body has ever passed. Wild speculation in everything all over the country will be the natural result of this bill, if it becomes a law.

The New York Journal of Commerce remarks that some believe the withdrawal of the three per cent. certificates and the issue of bank notes in their place will have no perceptible effect on the volume of the currency, and that the only influence in this direction will come from the excess of issues above the amount to be released. As the new issues will call for an increase of the reserve, they add this amount to the total of the three per cents., and deduct the sum from the aggregate authorized in Garfield's bill, and call the remainder—a few millions only—the net difference to be thrown upon the market in case the measure is adopted. We regard the whole as a mere question of feeling. We doubt if an issue at intervals and in the manner proposed of the whole amount named in the bill, if not publicly known and watched, would have any striking effect upon the market, even if not offset by the proposed withdrawal of certificates, and a necessary addition to the reserve. It is the general expectation of some effect when such action is taken, to which most of the consequences are due. And the prevalent notion that an inflation was in progress would probably lead to considerable exhilaration and excitement in the various markets.

THE INCOME TAX.—The New York Sun remarks that the House of Representatives has passed a bill continuing the income tax, in violation of the plighted faith of the government. At the same time, however, it has increased the list of exceptions. As these exceptions now stand, a man may own property to the value of about $70,000, and pay no tax on it whatever. While a clever young fellow who has no accumulated capital, but who derives $3,000 or more a year from his labor, will have to suffer the imposition of this unjust tax.

If, however, the sound principle is adopted that labor ought not to be taxed at all, and that no form of realized capital ought to be exempted, we should then have in this country about thirty-four thousand five hundred millions of property subject to this sort of taxation. Estimating at seven per cent. a year the annual product of this vast amount of realized capital, and imposing upon that product an income tax of one per cent., we shall have as its annual contribution to the Treasury twenty-four millions and a half of dollars. Next, counting the profits on business and trades at a thousand millions a year, the same rate of taxation would yield ten millions of dollars from that source. This would make thirty-four millions and a half as the product of a just income tax, a sum nearly twice as large as is expected to be raised by Gen. Schenck's unjust and unprincipled bill. This would be a fair tax, not bearing upon labor, but upon invested capital alone, and not blotted by exceptions, but imposed upon all citizens alike in proportion to the amount of their property and of its profits.

COTTON—The latest mail advices report the New York market quiet, with light transactions. Dealers are not disposed to recede, except for large lots, when more liberal terms would be offered, as there are more sellers than buyers. Messrs. Easton & Co., brokers, of New York, give the following as the receipts and exports of cotton to June 17:

	Receipts, Bales.	Stock, Bales.	Exp's to Great Britain, Bales.	Exp's to Continent, Bales.
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	1,754	21,287	3,680	[illegible]
Galveston	[illegible]	19,500	5,319	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	2,543	[illegible]	2,581	...
Charleston	1,232	6,090	1,330	...
New York	2,437	36,324	6,438	196
Boston, Philadelphia & Baltimore	1,343	15,000	...	149
Total this week	15,168	313,853	[illegible]	7,550
Prev'sly rep'ted	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]	313,853	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last y'r	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

We give below the receipts and exports of cotton at the ports for the several weeks since September 1, and for the corresponding week of the last two years:

For the week ending	1867-68—Bls. Rec'ts.	1867-68—Bls. Exp'ts.	1868-69—Bls. Rec'ts.	1868-69—Bls. Exp'ts.	1869-70—Bls. Rec'ts.	1869-70—Bls. Exp'ts.
Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mch. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mch. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mch. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mch. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apl. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apl. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apl. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apl. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apl. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

For the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	7	5
Butter, pkgs	5	
Bacon, casks	3	99
Bacon, tcs	61	20
Bagging, pcs	708	20
Bale Rope, coils	17	
Cement, bbls		641
Candles, pkgs	25	150
Cheese, pkgs	25	28
Coffee, bgs	26	119
Corn, bgs	1127	21
Coal, bush		1500
Cotton, bales	52	26
Dried fruit		1
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	67	5
Feathers, sks	[illegible]	
Eggs, bxs and bbls	7	
Flour, bbls	107	1074
Furniture, pkgs	119	643
Hides, bdls	74	8
Hay, bales	106	128
Hemp, bales	268	16
Horses, head	33	25
Iron, pig, tons	60	
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	788	339
Lard, tcs	36	59
Lard, kegs	36	34
Molasses		
Merchandise, pkgs	532	599
Mules, head		
Nails, kegs	36	111
Oats, sacks	51	10
Oil, bbls		17
Potatoes, bbls	243	22
Pork, mess, bbls		4
Rags, bales	143	
Rice, casks		
Sugar, hhds	10	4
Sugar, bxs and bbls	2	84
Salt, bbls		481
Seeds, bags		6
Shingles, no		
Tobacco, hhds	611	317
Tobacco, boxes	207	217
Whisky, bbls	427	170
Wheat, sacks	165	722
Wool, sacks	13	90
Woodenware, pkgs	218	323

Daily Review of the Markets.

BAGGING—The market continues to rule firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Manufacturers and dealers are contending for extreme figures, and buyers, however reluctant, are compelled to accede to their views or defer purchases. From the more reliable data at hand there is no probability of lower prices during this season, and should the growing cotton crop come up to estimates now made, a further advance in the prices of bagging is almost inevitable. We quote 28½@30c for 2-lb Kentucky hemp, and 30@31c for 2¼-lb flax bagging.

BUTTER—The market rules steady for country butter, and receipts have been fully equal to the demand. Very little is doing except for country qualities. Ohio and New York tub being in light supply and nominal. Dealers are selling common qualities at from 10 to 13c, fair to good at 15@16c, and prime to choice 18 to 20c, in lots, on arrival. We note sales 500 lbs at 15@18c.

BAGS—There is a fair demand for grain bags and they are selling at from 42½c for 2½, 2¾ and 3-bu burlaps are in fair request at 14@14½c for 2-bu, and 15@16½c for 4-bu; gunnies are quiet and nominal at 20@21c for bales, and 22½@23c for rebowed.

BARLEY—Transactions are unimportant and prices are nominally unchanged, ranging from 90 to $1 15 for spring and fall.

BEESWAX—Receipts are light, but prime to choice lots command 28 to 30c on arrival.

BARK—Sales of chestnut oak are made at $11@12 per cord on arrival.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair request and the market is well supplied with bolted, which is selling at $1 00@1 10 per bu. loose. Kiln dried is steady at $5 00@5 25 per bbl.

CHEESE—Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the market and prices are steady. We quote factory at 13½@14½c; Western reserve at 12@13c.

COFFEE—A fair jobbing demand is reported for Rio coffee and prices are steady. We quote common to fancy grades at 18 to 21c in round and jobbing lots.

CORN—The market is quiet and prices are steady. Choice shelled is held at $1 12@1 15. Ear corn is unchanged at 90c@$1 00 per bushel on arrival and from store. We note sales of 300 bushels at $1 12.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a good jobbing demand. We note sales of 100 bxs 12-oz at 18c, and 50 do tallow at 13c. We quote full-weight star at 17@18c. 12-oz at 12½@13¼c, and 11-oz at 12½@12¾c. Tallow candles at 13@13½c.

COTTON—The market is without animation and prices are unchanged. We quote:

Middling	20 @20¼
Low middling	18½@19
Good ordinary	17½@18
Ordinary	15 @16

COTTON YARNS—Dealers report ample stocks with a moderate demand. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	16 @16c
" 600, " at	14 @15c
" 700, " at	12 @14c

CEMENT—Sales to-day amount to 642 bbls, at $1 75@2 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—A light business is doing in dried fruit, and prices are steady. We quote apples at 4½c, ½ peaches at 5@5½c, ¼ peaches at 4½@5c.

EGGS—Are in good demand, and sales are made at 16@17c per doz, on arrival. Sales to-day include 1,000 cos at 16c.

FEATHERS—Prices are steady and good to prime lots command 75@78c per lb.

FLAXSEED—Is nominal at $1 75 per bu.

FISH—Mackerel and white fish are steady, with a fair trade for the season. No. 1 mackerel command $24 for medium barrels, and No. 1 kits at $3@3 15. White fish range from $6 50 to $8 75 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

FOREIGN FRUITS—We note a fair demand for lemons and quote at $6 50@7 50 per box.

FLOUR—The market rules steady, with a fair local and shipping demand. Sales to-day include 450 bbls assorted grades at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 75@5 00
Extra	5 00@5 25
Extra family	5 50@5 75
A No. 1	6 00@6 25
Fancy	6 75@7 75
Rye Flour	5 25@5 75

HAY—The demand is light and chiefly local. Stocks are amply sufficient to meet the wants of the trade, and sales of timothy are made at $18@20 50 per ton from store and at depot.

HEMP—Is firm and prime to choice Kentucky rough dressed is held at $185@200 per ton.

HIDES—The market is steady, and offerings find a ready market. We quote dry flint at 17@19c per lb, dry-salted at 15@16c per lb, and green-salted hides at 8@8½c per pound.

IRON COTTON TIES—The market is well supplied, and prices are held at 6¾c.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks of all the popular Virginia and Kentucky brands are ample and prices are steady. We quote the range of Virginia brands at 55c@$1 15 and Kentucky brands at 65@75c.

MALT—The market is steady with a fair demand. We quote fall malt at $1 30@1 40: spring $1@1 10; Canada at $1 25; rye at $1 05@1 15; corn $1 35.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—A fair jobbing demand is reported, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote New Orleans at 75 to 90c per gallon for bbls and half bbls. Sirups are steady at 50c to $1 00.

NAILS—Prices are steady. We quote 10d and 40d at $4 and $4 75 per keg.

OFFAL—There is a fair demand and prices rule firm. We note sales of 10 tons bran at $18, 15 tons shorts at $21, 5 tons shipstuff at $26. We quote bran at $18 00@19 00; shorts at $21 00@22 00; shipstuff at $25 00@26 00, and middlings at $30 00@31 00 per ton.

OILS—The market is unchanged in every respect. We quote linseed oil firm at $1 12@1 17 per gal. Lard oil is steady at $1 15@1 30 for Nos. 1 and 2. Coal oil is held at 28@30c.

OATS—Very little is doing, except to supply the local demand. We quote in bulk at 60@65c and at 67@70c, sacks included. Sales 1,000 bushels in bulk at 65c.

POULTRY—The market is well supplied with chickens, and spring sell at $2 50@3 per dozen in lots, and old chickens $4@4 25. Geese and turkeys are scarce. Ducks sell at $4@4 25 per dozen. We note sales of 60 dozen chickens at $2 50@3.

POTATOES—New potatoes are becoming plentiful, and sell at $4@4 50 per bbl. Old are nominal.

PROVISIONS—The market is developing no new features. Dealers are firm in their views, and, while the consumptive demand is light, prices are well maintained.

MESS PORK—Is firm, and we note sales to-day of 127 bbls at $31. We quote at $30 50@31 per bbl. Rump pork is steady at $26@27 per bbl.

BACON—The market rules quiet but steady. Sales to-day include 30 casks of clear rib sides at 17c; small sales clear sides at 17¾c. We quote clear sides at 17¾@18c; clear rib sides at 16¾@17¼c; shoulders at 13½@13¾c.

BULK MEATS—There is very little doing in bulk meats, and prices are nominally unchanged. We continue to quote at 16@16½c for clear sides, 15¾@16c for clear rib; shoulders 12¾c.

HAMS—The market is firm. We quote at 20¼@21c for sugar-cured, and 21½@22c for preferred brands.

LARD—Is in light request at 17@17½c for prime tierce, and 18½@19c for prime keg.

RYE—Is in fair request, and prices range from 90c to $1 05 per bu, on arrival and from store.

RICE—Rangoon and Carolina rice is in moderate supply, at from 8 to 9c per lb.

SOAP—Prices are steady. We note sales 50 boxes German at 6c. We quote No. 1 German soap at 5@6c; No 2 at 4c and rosin soap at 5@7c.

STARCH—The market is firm and standard brands command 6½@7½c per lb.

SUGARS—The demand for sugars continues active, and prices are well maintained. New Orleans sugar is in light supply and steady. We note sale of 6 hhds New Orleans at 11¾@11¾c.

Choice	12 @13
Prime	12 @12¼
Fully fair	11½@12
Fair	10¾@11¼

There is a good jobbing demand for the various grades of refined and soft sugars, and prices are reported well maintained. We quote:

Hard standard	14¾@15¼
A's	13¾@14¼
B's	13½@13¾
Extra C	13 @13½
C's	12¾@13
C. Yellow	12½@13
Molasses sugars	9¾@11

There are fair stocks of Island sugars in the market and liberal sales are reported. We quote Demeraras at 12½@13½c, and Porto Rico at 11½@12c per pound.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Meets with ready sale, and dealers are paying 8½@9c for tallow, and from 7¼ to 12c for the various grades of grease.

WOOL—Prices rule steady and receipts are taken at quotations; unwashed is held at 28@31c and tub-washed at 43@45c on arrival.

WHEAT—The market is firm and dealers are buying Mediterranean at $1 10, amber $1 15, and white $1 20@1 25 on arrival.

WHISKY—The market is quiet at $1 03@1 05 for raw, tax-paid. Copper whisky is in fair demand and we note sale of 500 bbls on private terms.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Receipts to-day amounted to 511 hhds and the sales at the six auction warehouses to 331 hhds. All sound grades continue to command full prices and the market closed steady:

THE LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 62 hhds: 2 hhds Pike county, Indiana, leaf at $13 25 and 10; 5 hhds do lugs at $7 10, 7 60, 6 40, 7 70, 7; 5 hhds Metcalfe county lugs at $7 60, 7, 7, 6 70, 7 10; 5 hhds Daviess county low leaf at $9, 8 70, 9 80, 9 10, 9; 3 hhds Daviess county leaf at $14 25 and 10 25; 30 hhds West Tennessee lugs at $7 10, 7 10, 7 10, 6 80, 6 80, 7, 7 50, 5, 7 20, 7; 10 hhds Green river lugs at $7 50, 7 40, 8 80, 5 30, 7 10, 7 40, 8 20, 6 80, 6 90, 7; 5 hhds Butler county low leaf at $8 50, 8 80, 8, 9 20, 9; 5 hhds Muhlenberg county low leaf at $8 40, 8 60, 9, 8, 8 10; 3 hhds Breckinridge county low leaf at $9 10, 8, 7 90.

THE PICKETT HOUSE sold 68 hhds: 4 hhds Ballard county bright wrapper at $46 50, 25, 14 50, 22 50; 6 hhds Ballard county leaf at $12, 13 25, 12 75, 10 50, 10 50, 10 50; 9 hhds Hart county leaf at $10, 9 50, 9 10, 9 60, 8 90, 8 90; 8 hhds Hart county lugs and frozen tobacco at $7, 5; 6 hhds Henderson county leaf at $12 75, 10 50, 9 10, 9 70, 9 20, 9 10; 6 hhds Trigg county leaf at $10, 10, 9 60, 9 50, 8 60, 8 60; 1 hhd Trigg county lugs at $7 90; 1 hhd Marion county leaf at $9 20; 4 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $9 70, 8 80, 8, 8, 7 90; 3 hhds Breckinridge county lugs and frozen tobacco at $7 40, 6 90, 6 10; 4 hhds Daviess county leaf at $9 80, 8 70, 8 40, 8 10; 10 hhds Daviess county lugs and frozen tobacco at $7 50, 7 10, 7, 6 90, 6 50, 6 30, 6 30, 5 90, 5 75, 4 85; 1 hhd McLean county leaf at $10; 2 hhds Henry county frozen tobacco at $6 25, 5 30; 2 hhds Metcalfe county lugs at $7 10, 6 90; 1 hhd Taylor county leaf at $9 10; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at $7 40; 3 hhds Ohio county common leaf at $8 50, 8 40; 5 hhds frozen tobacco at $6 50, 5 60, 5 40, 4 90, 4 55.

THE BOONE HOUSE sold 54 hhds: 37 hhds Taylor county leaf at $11, 9 90, 9 70, 9 60, 10 25, 9, 9 70, common leaf $8 80, 8 70, 8 60, 8 10, 8 70, 8 30; sound lugs 7 10, 7 20, 7 60, 7 80; 5 hhds Green county leaf at $9 50, 9 40, 9, 8 10, lugs 7 50, 7 20, 7 20, 7 20; 8 hhds Adair county leaf at $9 40, 9 10, 8 65, common leaf $8 40, [illegible] 7 50, $9 00, 8 80, 9 40, 9 65, 10, lugs 7 70; 4 hhds Owen county ordinary leaf at $9 20, 8 10, 7 50, lugs 6 90; 2 hhds Crittenden county lugs at $7 55; 1 hhd Grayson county leaf at $8; 2 hhds Warren county lugs, sound, $8 40; 3 hhds Kentucky river frozen lugs at $4 55, 4 5 65; 1 hhd Hardin county lugs at $6; 3 hhds Daviess county common leaf at $8 40, lugs 6 35; 2 hhds Muhlenberg county leaf at $8 10.

THE PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 25 hhds: 5 hhds Owen county leaf at $24, 21 10, 13, 13 25, and 11; 4 hhds Owen county lugs and trash at $8 90, 8, 8 10, 7 50; 3 hhds Owen county frozen leaf and lugs at $9 50, 8 80, 8 60; [illegible] county leaf at $7 50 and 7 75; 4 hhds Breckinridge county low leaf and lugs at $8 40, 8 80, 7 40, 9, 8 40, 8 40, and 8.

THE NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 44 hhds: 4 hhds Hancock county new lugs at $8 65, 7 60; 3 hhds Grayson county new lugs at $7 50, 7 60; 1 hhd Graves county new leaf at $9 30 to 10; 1 hhd Warren county new lugs at $7 50; 4 hhds Warren county new leaf at $8 20 to 9 20; 11 hhds Owen and Trimble new lugs at $4 50 to 8 00; 10 hhds Owen and Trimble county lugs at $9 to 10 75.

THE FARMERS' HOUSE sold 51 hhds: 6 hhds Hart county common leaf lugs at $8 30, 8, 70, 7 90, 7 60, 8 80, and 8 40; 10 hhds Adair county leaf and lugs at $8 50, 8 20, 10 50, 10 50, 10 80, 9 20, 8 80, 6 60, 8 80, and 7 30; 3 hhds Green county common leaf and lugs at $9 20, 8 60, and 8 60; 22 hhds Kentucky river frozen lugs and good leaf at $9 30, 14 25, 9 60, 10, 22 50, 10 25, 9 50, 7 20, 8 80, 9 30, 9 70, 9 10, 9 10, [illegible], 10 05, 10, 8 20, 5 60, 8 70, 9 90, 10 50, and 6 00; 1 hhd Allen county lugs at $7 60; 4 hhds Warren county common leaf at $7 80, 8 50, 9 10, 8 60; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs and common leaf at $7 25, 8 50, 9 00, and 10 00.

TOBACCO SALES.

THOMAS & Co., of Red River Landing, Tennessee, June 15, 16, 17, and 18, sold 211 hhds of Clarksville tobacco, as follows: 5 hhds bright wrapper at $100, 49, 42, 42, 20; 2 hhds cutting leaf, 24 50, 19 25; 23 hhds shipping leaf, 13 50, 13, 13, 13 25, [illegible].

49 hhds leaf at $12, 11, 11 25, 11, 11 50, 11 50, [illegible].

43 hhds medium leaf at $10, 10 50, 10 50, 10 75, [illegible].

88 hhds low leaf and lugs at $9 50, 9, 10, 9 10, [illegible].

Six of the above hogsheads took premiums. R. W. Thomas, of Covington, Ky., took second premium on bright wrapper, sold at $60 50, and first premium on best cutting leaf, sold at $45 50. Mrs. J. R. Fauldz, of Louisville, Ky., took second premium on cutting leaf, sold at $28. H. K. Whitaker, Montgomery county, took premium on best shipping leaf, sold for $18. B. H. Burchett, Montgomery county, second premium on black wrapper, sold at $12. James Lisenby, of Montgomery county, took second premium on five best shippers, sold for $13.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

CATTLE—The receipts for the last three days have been heavy. Market still a little on the decline. There are a great many thin grass-fed cattle that are being thrown on the market, which has a tendency to crowd the market down. We quote for thin scalawag cattle 3 to 3½c; common to good, 4½ to 4¾c; good to extra and best grades of butcher stuff, 5½ to 6½c. They have to be very fine to go above the last named price. Shipping cattle also have declined a little. They now sell, as to quality, at from 6 to 7¼c. But few left over unsold.

HOGS—Receipts since last report light. But little change in the market. All selling about as fast as they arrive, at prices that were not satisfactory to drovers, as they had bought with a view of obtaining better prices; but seeing that there was a sudden decline in the market, they met it bravely and let go, and went home with intentions of trying their fate again. We quote at from 7 to 7½c for light hogs, medium and half fat 8 to 8¼, and for the best well fatted heavy hogs 8½ to 8¾c; extra hogs might be sold at 8¾c.

SHEEP—The market remains about the same as last reports, good fat sheep selling readily at fair prices, while those of an inferior quality are hard to sell at any price. We quote for thin scalawags, $1 25 to 2 00 per head, and for good fat sheep to butchers 3½ to 4½c, and No. 1 heavy well-fatted sheep to shippers 5c. None left over unsold.

HORSES AND MULES—This class of stock is still changing hands occasionally. Now and then a lot of horses and mules pass through our yards on their way to the Southern market. Reports are favorable for good broke stock.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.

Among all the various departments of trade none is more subject to rapid changes than the live stock market. This declaration is more than verified by the operations in this department of trade to-day.

CATTLE—The offerings to-day amounted to nearly four hundred head, all of which were of the common and medium quality. There were but few really choice beeves on sale. It is strange that parties will persist in flooding the market with such stuff, when they know that at the best possible market there is no money in them. The yards this morning were thronged with this class of stock; all the alley-ways and lanes were crowded so that many persons who were old in the trade wondered where so much rough and thin stock could come from at this season of the year. Prices for this class of stock are fully 50 cents lower than last week, and in some cases greater reductions have been made. Drovers were sore to-day, and many were the grumblings and mutterings that could be heard coming from them, some contending that the papers had not fairly reported the market, while others readily made up their minds to accept the situation, and seemed to be satisfied, after a careful survey of the day's proceedings. For good shipping beeves prices have declined but little, and there is a good demand for this class of stock. Persons handling this class of stock should not rate half fat oxen and rough steers as belonging to this class of stock, as none but really fancy tops, such as weigh from 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, can be classed as such. We have often warned drovers as to prices, saying that our quotations are taken from real sales, but subject to changes from day to day. The markets west and east of here are flooded with common, rough stock, and unless there should be a great change in receipts at those points, we may expect to see the market go still lower. The market at those points has a serious effect on our market, and when stock is brisk at other points the same thing exists here. We now give grades and prices. Fancy grades consists of half-blood and full-blooded Durhams, well fatted and smooth, weighing from 1,400 to 1,700 lbs. Such as are classed as No. 1 tops, for shipping East, sell at $7 25@7 50; but few on sale to-day. Second quality consists of fleshy steers, such as are in good condition, weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, and sell at $6 50@7. Fat oxen sell at $5@6. Good butcher stuff consists of fat cows, steers and heifers, weighing from 900 to 1,100 lbs, and sell at $5 50@6 50; second quality sell at $4 50@5; and tailings, such as are left, $3@4 per 100 lbs gross. Fresh milch cows are in demand at $30@40 for common to medium, and extra to choice $50@70 per head.

SHEEP—In fair request at $2 50 to 3 00 for fair and choice, heavy well-fatted at $3 50 to 4 50 per 100 lbs gross. Lambs are in demand and sell quick. We quote for light $2 50 to 3 00, and heavy well-fatted at $3 50 to 4 00 per head.

HOGS—The market is not quite so brisk and prices are a shade lower. We quote for light to shippers $7 to 8 00, and heavy $8 25 to 8 50, and to butchers for extra corn-fed weighing from 250 to 300 lbs in small lots $8 75 to 9 00 per 100 lbs gross.

I. B. KIRTLAND,

President of Jackson Insurance Company,

HAVING been 25 years at Memphis in the Banking business, will collect in all Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

my9 eodim

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court,
JUDGE W. B. HOKE.

For Clerk of the County Court,
CHARLES H. THRUSTON.

For County Attorney,
ALBERT S. WILLIS.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
CAPT. JOHN M. MARTIN.

For County Assessor,
JOHN HARRISON.

For Coroner of Jefferson County,
CONRAD J. WEBER.

For County Surveyor,
JOHN ROBB.

For Jailer of Jefferson County,
AMBROSE E. CAMP.

For Judge of the City Court,
J. HOP. PRICE.

For Clerk of the City Court,
JOHN C. LORAN.

For Marshal of the City Court,
PAT. DILLON.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court,
FRANK HAGAN.

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer can have the Daily COURIER-JOURNAL mailed to their address for any length of time desired at the rate of $1 per month by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

TELEGRAMS.

Accounts from the cotton crop in the South are unfavorable. Too much rain and weather unsettled.

Crop reports indicate that throughout the country there will be an unprecedented yield of everything this season.

A large fire occurred at Montreal Tuesday night by which about a dozen families were made homeless and 100 mechanics thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

Two colored men, Chas. Brown and Wm. Burt, were knocked off the top of an excursion train on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad while passing through a bridge yesterday and instantly killed.

The grand jury of the United States Court at Cincinnati has indicted Orris Case is set for Monday, and indictments will also be found against Donnelly, Gleason and Fitzpatrick.

Congressional.

In the Senate a bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the United States and the Bermuda islands was reported favorably. Also a bill to establish a line of steam supervise cable from the United States to Brazil. A bill relative to unlawful certificates of checks by officers was reported. A bill amending an act granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast, a Southern route, was discussed and laid aside.

In the House, a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri at Omaha and Council Bluffs was passed, with an amendment requiring the construction of the spans three hundred feet in length. A bill authorizing the claim of the State of Minnesto for lands for the support of the State University was passed. A bill to organize a department of internal revenue, and to regulate the collection of taxes, was ordered to be printed. A bill to pay the European and North American Company, $675,262, as interest the Massachusetts and Maine on moneys expended in the war of 1812, was passed. A bill to aid the construction of a narrow-gauge mountain line of railroad from a point on the Union Pacific railroad near Echo City, to the mouth of Cottonwood canon, Utah, was referred. The select committee on the resolution for the expulsion from the reporters' gallery of W. Scott Smith, correspondent of the New York Evening Post, made a report, and asked that it be printed and that the resolution lie on the table, which was so ordered. A message from the Senate requesting a conference committee on the currency bill was agreed to. The President's veto of a bill for a renewal of the patent of Rollin White for an improvement in rotary came up, when, after a sharp replay between Messrs. Butler and Farnsworth the President's veto was not sustained by a vote of 12 to 168. The Senate amendment to the House bill to amend the act incorporating the National Junction Railway Company was concurred in. The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution in regard to a suspension of the sale of certain lands in California was concurred in. The Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of Chas. Cooper and others was referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

List of Pupils who Passed the Recent Examination for Admission.

Below we give the names of forty-six male and sixty-five female pupils who have passed the recent examination for admission to the High schools; from these the requisite number does not include all that have been promoted during the year, the Eighth-ward school alone having sent sixty-one to the High schools at the February examination:

MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

Second-ward School—Henry Stiln, Willie Crews, Sylvanus Mansfield, Eddie Lauffer, Fred Gerbel, Chas. Rebel, John Amelling, Jos. B. Kennedy, Theodore Reisch, Robert Bacon, Harry Trexler, Julius Kline, Joseph Pearson, Charles Bennett.

Eighth-ward School—J. Bloom, A. Brandeis, S. Bell, M. Dinkelspiel, Samuel Shafer, Sam. Kaye.

Tenth-ward School—W. Hayes, F. Field, H. Stubs, J. Clare, C. Curry, D. Mallisen, C. Stalls, F. Hagan, Sam. Hendricks, Henry Hagerty, J. Hooder, C. Fish, W. Mitchell, W. Dominter, T. Ferenson, C. Brady, L. Taylor, A. Lenert, G. Brown, M. Fitzgerald, A. Shobert, A. Quinlan, C. Woodard.

Portland School—Chas. Flanegan, Chas. Thompson, Chas. Jones.

Private School—Henry C. Smith.

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

Second-ward School—Carrie Grubbis, Lizzie Goodbery, Hattie Turner, Bianca Cogrenall, Sallie Stoker, Rebecca Ulrich, Julia Steinker, Virginia Sowers, Carrie Woodard, Annie Hagan, Nannie Panzier, Minnie Hilpp, Eva Spartzell, Emma Barnes, Emma Kohlhepp, Helen Byrne, Emma Worrell, Susan Beck, Kate Rosenthal, Emma Wright, Sallie Wilson, Blanche Rose, Sue Conaughty, Louisa Lowe, Sarah Struck, Celestine Nones.

Eighth-ward School—Alice Carpenter, Lizzie Dehoff, Sallie Snyder, Alice Hahn, Mary Heffernan, Kate Pearson, Ella Tract, Lillie Wooten, Emma Kimble, Pauline Rothschild, Kate Thomas, Lena Wilson.

Tenth-ward School—Nannie Kennard, Hattie Kennard, Mary Brady, Cecelia Powers, Mary Thompson, Augusta Strauer, Marietta Pailpott, Katie Guy, Wanda Thompson, Tina Bell, Sadie Lowes of the Alumni, near old schoolmates! under these happy influences let us once more, at this our second quinquennial reunion, pledge ourselves anew to the support of our old "Alma Mater," and with increased hearty and strengthened hands bring every means to bear that will firmly establish the University of the Public Schools of Louisville, as it, after a careful training beneath the maternal roof-tree, having been fairly launched our barks upon the sea of life, it is a deed of gratitude which should be cheerfully paid, and as the ranks of our old schoolmates disappear in the dark valley of death, let our ranks fill the vacancies until old Alma Mater has a host of active, loving sons nobly standing in honor, and saving the University the pride of our beautiful city, for there shall

Fifth-ward School—Jas. Roust Turner, Beef Tongue, Chicken, spiced Beef, sardines.

Cold Relishes—Boston Pickels, English Chowchow, Tomato Catsup, Worcester Sauce, Mixed Cross & Blakewell's Pickels, Mustard, Beets, Cross & Blakewell's Onions.

Pyramids—Cocoanut pyramid, Crystallized Candy Pyramid, Fancy Cake Pyramid, Macaroni Pyramid, Egg Kiss Pyramid.

Ornamented Cakes—Lady Cake, Black Cake, Fruit Cake, Pound Cake, Jelly Cake, Jelly Macaroniroses, Spring Cake.

Small Pastry—Lady Cakes, Cream Meringues, Jenny Lind Sponge, Almond Kisses, Black Cake, Pound Cake, Lady Fingers, Jelly Slices, Tarts, Cocoanut Drops, Macaroniles.

Confectionaries—Gum Drops, Mint Drops, Rose Candy, Cream Candy, Peach slices, Chocolate Candy, Orange Candy, Ribbon Candy, Mixed Candy, French Almonds, Chocolate Almonds.

Jellies and Creams—Calf's Foot Jelley, Vanilla Ice Cream, Lemon Ice Cream, Pine Apple Sherbet.

Almonds, Pecans, and Raisins.

Wines—"Dimonico," "Piper Heidsieck," Port Sherry, Claret, Rhine Wine.

SPEECH OF MR. TIMBERLAKE.

In response to the toast "The Society of the Alumni of the University of the Public Schools of the City of Louisville," Mr. T. C. Timberlake arose and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—Accept my thanks for your compliment. In obedience to the call I respond to the toast "Alma Mater." I need no might to renew those friendly bonds which so closely united us in college days. We once more meet in social reunion to return through memory's influence to the elysian fields of school days. Those days are past, but not for us to be so nobly, so generously imprinted here, purse strings for the cause of education, we, the Alumni, the natural defenders and supporters of the time and care yield poetry to the rod, romantic dreams of boyhood's fairy walk, and even the old "dunce cap" gloom is dispelled by the brightening hopes of our happy school days. Fellow-fellows of the Alumni, dear old schoolmates! under these happy influences let us once more, at this our second quinquennial reunion, pledge ourselves anew to the support of our old "Alma Mater," and with increased hearty and strengthened hands bring every means to bear that will firmly establish the University of the Public Schools of Louisville, as it, after a careful training beneath the maternal roof-tree, having been fairly launched our barks upon the sea of life, it is a deed of gratitude which should be cheerfully paid, and as the ranks of our old schoolmates disappear in the dark valley of death, let our ranks fill the vacancies until old Alma Mater has a host of active, loving sons nobly standing in honor, and saving the University the pride of our beautiful city, for there shall

THE ALUMNI BANQUET.

Quinquennial Celebration of the Alumni of the University of Louisville.

Speeches by Messrs. Timberlake, Pirtle, Watterson, Harney, Morris, Harris, R. W. Vandeventer, Harrell, Parsons, Palmer, and Others.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

The Alumni Society of the Public Schools of the University of Louisville had their quinquennial banquet last night at the Masonic Temple. The occasion brought out not only the graduates in the various classes since 1859, but their friends who were represented by the professors in the public schools, the solid business men of the city, the members of the legal, clerical and medical profession, and the representatives of the press. The banquet took place in the lower room of the Temple, and was attended by about two hundred persons. The company being seated, grace was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Humphrey in an impressive manner, and "the feast of reason and flow of soul at once inaugurated!"

The following is the bill of fare provided by Fred. Hoefler, confectioner:

Cold Meats—Corned Ham, Roast Turkey, Beef Tongue, Chicken, spiced Beef, sardines.

Cold Relishes—Boston Pickels, English Chowchow, Tomato Catsup, Worcester Sauce, Mixed Cross & Blakewell's Pickels, Mustard, Beets, Cross & Blakewell's Onions.

Pyramids—Cocoanut pyramid, Crystallized Candy Pyramid, Fancy Cake Pyramid, Macaroni Pyramid, Egg Kiss Pyramid.

Ornamented Cakes—Lady Cake, Black Cake, Fruit Cake, Pound Cake, Jelly Cake, Jelly Macaroniroses, Spring Cake.

Small Pastry—Lady Cakes, Cream Meringues, Jenny Lind Sponge, Almond Kisses, Black Cake, Pound Cake, Lady Fingers, Jelly Slices, Tarts, Cocoanut Drops, Macaroniles.

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Jellies and Creams—Calf's Foot Jelley, Vanilla Ice Cream, Lemon Ice Cream, Pine Apple Sherbet.

Almonds, Pecans, and Raisins.

Wines—"Dimonico," "Piper Heidsieck," Port Sherry, Claret, Rhine Wine.

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proposed. Our hearts are full of grateful joy to a now that our labors to develop and cultivate the roundly talent of Louisville are appreciated; and we feel daily more and more assured that the enlightened liberality of the trustees will at no distant day make our institution a brilliant light in this valley.

Its brightness may at times be dimmed by the momentary decline of popular interest in university education, but—

So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,
And rises forth in splendor from the east,
And thus it shall be with the University of Louisville.

SPEECH OF MR. PARSONS.

The next toast was as follows:

To the class of 1861.

MR. E. F. PARSONS, being introduced, responded in the form as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN—To the toast to the class of 1861, of which class I am a member, I will say that in the simple parallax of its brief existence of the most pleasant, and yet, too, some of the most melancholic characters, are to be found in my mind.

During the session of the term of the class of 1861, I feel myself carried back to the good old school days—the days of 1859, when we were young when war with its ravaging hand had not desolated our land, and when political hatred had not poisoned our thoughts or feelings, or kept animosity or hatred.

I fancy I see the class in camp, that social with Pinto I wander among the olive groves of the Illissus, and with assertive and deliberate air listen to Plato in his philosophy. Again I study his ideal Republic, and again with him watch the setting sun, and with him alike of death and renewed life in promise he his last words quiver upon the trembling bosom of the ambrosial Attic air.

Again with Epicurus, passing through the gay and gilded throng I gather in roses and violets in my apron with the thought that pleasure is the greatest good and pain the greatest evil.

Again with Aristippus I fall by sense and settle at the dread portal of death, and in self-satisfaction say, "I shall live again, though in a new birth, as a white-tissue schoolgirl." Again as an despise the pleasures and luxuries of this life, and hold to suicide as the bare necessities. With Torocco I laugh with Democritus I say "we'll laugh at Philip," with Cicero I say "the Republic is the property of the people," with Lucretius I say "matter can be destroyed," with Carthage with Priscian I say "Carthage was built in Africa," I bridge the Rhine or cross the Rubicon, and with Alexander sit down to weep that there are "no more worlds to conquer."

Again I study the sublime voice of Homer and wonder at that martial man, could ever have been so gifted. Again with Virgil I follow the patient ox at the plow-rest in hook-day laziness. There is no other class in the session note like the one loved name upon the tender bark of the young trees, or traverse the tempest-tossed sea to honor its captain.

Again with pencil and paper I sit down to see whether, with my limited abilities, I can "number the stars in the belt of Orion," or compass the power that wheels Arcturus round the North. Again I feel the cheering rebuke of teachers and friends urging us on in the upward, difficult path of learning. Again I feel the kind grasp of their hands; again achieve the summit and step out upon the broad table-land of life, barren and desolate behind me, before me, the fruitful and the shady nook, the scholar's Arcadia—all to recall the life itself.

So standing, then, upon the broad table-land of life and feeling our responsibility, I believe the class of '61 will prove itself honored and honorable in the discharge of their duties, each member in his chosen sphere.

But, sir, our class has suffered, and methinks are the thoughts that crowd upon me as I speak of our classmates. Many are the noble names that arch of all, with that unfaltering and equal step which characterized the class, have gone down and all the household of brothers' sons of our number. War and political discord have created change of the most startling character, and even the old "dunce cap" gloom is dispelled by the brightening hopes of our happy school days. Fellow-fellows of the Alumni, dear old schoolmates! under these happy influences let us once more, at this our second quinquennial reunion, pledge ourselves anew to the support of our old "Alma Mater," and with increased hearty and strengthened hands bring every means to bear that will firmly establish the University of the Public Schools of Louisville, as it, after a careful training beneath the maternal roof-tree, having been fairly launched our barks upon the sea of life, it is a deed of gratitude which should be cheerfully paid, and as the ranks of our old schoolmates disappear in the dark valley of death, let our ranks fill the vacancies until old Alma Mater has a host of active, loving sons nobly standing in honor, and saving the University the pride of our beautiful city, for there shall

At the close of Mr. Timberlake's speech Mr. James S. Pirtle responded eloquently and appropriately to the toast "The Class of 1870:"

REMARKS OF MR. WATTERSON.

The third toast, "To the Press," was proposed as follows by Dr. J. B. Pirtle:

The Press—The steadfast champion of the rights of man; the leader in all enterprises for bettering; the teacher of the people; the hope of the age.

Calls being made for Mr. Henry Watterson that gentleman said:

When an editor is asked to respond to a toast in honor of the press, he is expected to say something in praise of himself. Mr. Haldeman will not upon poor Paxon, which shows the lack of proportion between the popular idea of the editor and the editor as he is. Many of you have no doubtless remember that Paxon, albeit, a writer of fine quality, undertook, in both Frankfort and statesmanlike way of putting his points, was neither a beauty nor a giant. Like some of the old Roman gods, he showed one feature in the midst of one of his newspaper wars, when he was sacking man duly to the thunderous applause of a spectacular succession after sentence of furious invective and race sarcasm, a tall, square-shouldered Kentuckian his way into the office and gave a look at a respectful, almost in an awe-struck manner, if the "could you get one look at Mr. Paxon." Mr. Haldeman pointed Mr. Paxon out, and square-shoulders took a survey of him. He gazed upon him and brooded upon him, and finally broke out in amazement, and then a gloomy, disappointed air crept across his countenance. "What!" says he, is that Paxon? That is really Paxon? Well I declare! Why, I thought he was ten feet high and weighed five hundred pounds at the least calculation."

When I was informed, three weeks ago, that I should be called upon to make a few remarks on this occasion, I called a council of all the wits and humorists of the press of the city. Bradley and Haldeman, Doern and Krippenstapie, omitting only Hatcher and Kelly, in order to see if among them all we could not get up a joke that would go off like a sky-rocket. They have had me in training ever since. They have kept me on a diet to relieve me of my professional comrades have been shed in vain. It is very sad. But, at this late hour of the night, you, as sensible people, my indigestion impossible. The manuscript is lost and I am without it, I fear, and ill-and—drunk?

There is one item left, however, out of the concourse of all provided for me, and that the soul of the press. I mean its brevity. That is indeed, I must say that necessity compels me to be brief. Gentlemen, the banquet, the toast, the banquet, this banquet, inclusive of my own remarks, has to be attended to, and a great mass of work has gathered in the editorial room. I long ago forgot all time. Already I can smell the fresh air of my morning paper, and hear the cry of boys in the unmatchable dawn. So, you see, that there must be brevity in my wit if there be no wit in my brevity.

But it takes small wit and few words to say, for the press and for myself, whom you are good enough to consider its present representative, "I thank you." No paper, not even the COURIER-JOURNAL, can be the "unaided creature," nay, the fact that much that is best of us, individually and collectively, feel ourselves indebted when the press is honored through the humbler of its clan. I speak of Fenton, and if I undertook to speak of the press, including Joy Pat purse, I should be a long time and not in a humorous way; for, in contemplating the press of this city, the mind deserts the living to go to see the dead, and looks at the graves of Prentice and of Harney, of Johnson and of Bowman, and of a host of Gaul, all over-grown graves that are newly made and sweet with summer flowers. I knew them all, and admired the professional genius and the personal grace that were in each of them and if any one of them ever uttered a line echo of a harsh thought of me, I know that, surging out of their better and purer world into my mind this night, the wave of charity has washed the thought away. I should not care to sit-ver for the press of Louisville if I believed that my account with those of its members who were gone before me remains unsettled on the books of the great, all-pardoning Angel of the Dawn. I believe that it is and I speak of them with a loving spirit and a tender regret that they are not with us in here to-night.

At the close of Mr. Watterson's remarks, calls were made for Colonel Kelly, who rose and thanked the company in a few neat remarks. He said facetiously that, as he had not had the benefit of the preparation and training of the gentleman who preceded him, he could not be expected to make a proper response. But he felt sufficiently grateful to make a speech, and the company must accept that for the deed.

SPEECH OF ALBERT S. WILLIS.

In response to the toast, The Class of 1860, Mr. Albert S. Willis responded as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—It gives me pleasure to respond to the toast just pronounced, in the name of the clo-s I thank you for this honor. The return of this night brings to our ears a message from the past, and we again welcome in bidding it welcome. Ten years have rolled on—years, some of them, red with blood and tears—since we met together as fellow students in the High School. And, when our respected professors pronounced their blessings upon our heads and bade us go out in the "world's broad field of battle," we gave our parting good-bye with full hearts, and clasped hand, "When shall we all meet again?"

To-night we are permitted once more as Alumni to convene to talk of other days, to build up former friendships, to mingle afresh our kindliest sympathies, to relate to each other experiences in life, and finally to commune with each other in furtherance of the noble cause of popular education.

While each of the objects of our society is worthy of attending the last—I mean our public schools—is of especial and practical importance. I need not, in this presence at least, I need not say that in their present certainly it must not be denied here that our city has no firmer friends, no better hope, no surer help than the free schools. They are her outposts, her citadels, her strong bulwark and rock of defense. Let us then consecrate our undivided energies to their advancement and improvement. Let them be fortified by our best and most endearing affections! Let them be the shield and the spear of our city; let them be sacredly regarded now and everywhere as our sacredest duty, and let them be encouraged and increased. Go to the byways and highways and gather in the children to the free banquet of learning; and the stream of education leaping and laughing through the land, bathe the souls of our entire population in its pure waters of knowledge, and we may meet with confidence for a mental developmental commingling with the wants and worthy the destiny of a great, free and mog thoughtful people.

Then, too, we may hope that Louisville, following on the growth of those educational and moral agencies which are already at work; deaf to the wild cries of fulsome and selfish interests, but listening to every word of cheer or warning uttered from dead and living lips, Louisville, I say, Louisville will move down the solemn pathway of the years, the patron of improvement and the protectress of the arts and sciences; her hand wielding the scepter of our intelligent and beneficent legislation; her brow wreathed with the imperishable chaplet of literary fame and her name gracefully pronounced by thousands of children converted by her catacombs, who in the way to put and exclaim: "Those are my jewels; here are my gems and my glory."

To whom can we with better hope look for the accomplishment of such a noble destiny than to our Alma Mater.

I propose, therefore, as our next toast "The Faculty of the Male High School. The alumni will give them all the aid in their power in attending the usefulness and ardor to the influence of the institution over which they preside."

SPEECH OF PROF. A. D. RUBE.

Prof. Hart responded as follows:

Allow me, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, on the part of the faculty of the High School, to acknowledge the complimentary sentiments just

honors of "Alma Mater." Since my arrival here a programme of the commencement of our class has been handed me, and I request to take up the themes of the programme and consider those themes as if addressed to their lives.

First, we have the salutary J. V. Hahn, noted no doubt for his polished manner and literary acquirements, following the heels of his family "look he now bleads at the bar. His theme was "Self-Culture in each Collegiate," and to exemplify his choice, he chose Gladstone bound and Carlisle unbound. Self-culture bound and Carlisle unbound. Self-culture bound and unbound, consists in the knowledge of a large portion of the universe; and yet, too, some of the most melancholic characters, are to be found in my mind.

During the session of the term of the class of 1861, I feel myself carried back to the good old school days—the days of 1859, when we were young when war with its ravaging hand had not desolated our land, and when political hatred had not poisoned our thoughts or feelings, or kept animosity or hatred.

I fancy I see the class in camp, that social with Pinto I wander among the olive groves of the Illissus, and with assertive and deliberate air listen to Plato in his philosophy. Again I study his ideal Republic, and again with him watch the setting sun, and with him alike of death and renewed life in promise he his last words quiver upon the trembling bosom of the ambrosial Attic air.

Again with Epicurus, passing through the gay and gilded throng I gather in roses and violets in my apron with the thought that pleasure is the greatest good and pain the greatest evil.

Again with Aristippus I fall by sense and settle at the dread portal of death, and in self-satisfaction say, "I shall live again, though in a new birth, as a white-tissue schoolgirl." Again as an despise the pleasures and luxuries of this life, and hold to suicide as the bare necessities. With Torocco I laugh with Democritus I say "we'll laugh at Philip," with Cicero I say "the Republic is the property of the people," with Lucretius I say "matter can be destroyed," with Carthage with Priscian I say "Carthage was built in Africa," I bridge the Rhine or cross the Rubicon, and with Alexander sit down to weep that there are "no more worlds to conquer."

Again I study the sublime voice of Homer and wonder at that martial man, could ever have been so gifted. Again with Virgil I follow the patient ox at the plow-rest in hook-day laziness. There is no other class in the session note like the one loved name upon the tender bark of the young trees, or traverse the tempest-tossed sea to honor its captain.

Again with pencil and paper I sit down to see whether, with my limited abilities, I can "number the stars in the belt of Orion," or compass the power that wheels Arcturus round the North. Again I feel the cheering rebuke of teachers and friends urging us on in the upward, difficult path of learning. Again I feel the kind grasp of their hands; again achieve the summit and step out upon the broad table-land of life, barren and desolate behind me, before me, the fruitful and the shady nook, the scholar's Arcadia—all to recall the life itself.

So standing, then, upon the broad table-land of life and feeling our responsibility, I believe the class of '61 will prove itself honored and honorable in the discharge of their duties, each member in his chosen sphere.

But, sir, our class has suffered, and methinks are the thoughts that crowd upon me as I speak of our classmates. Many are the noble names that arch of all, with that unfaltering and equal step which characterized the class, have gone down and all the household of brothers' sons of our number. War and political discord have created change of the most startling character, and even the old "dunce cap" gloom is dispelled by the brightening hopes of our happy school days. Fellow-fellows of the Alumni, dear old schoolmates! under these happy influences let us once more, at this our second quinquennial reunion, pledge ourselves anew to the support of our old "Alma Mater," and with increased hearty and strengthened hands bring every means to bear that will firmly establish the University of the Public Schools of Louisville, as it, after a careful training beneath the maternal roof-tree, having been fairly launched our barks upon the sea of life, it is a deed of gratitude which should be cheerfully paid, and as the ranks of our old schoolmates disappear in the dark valley of death, let our ranks fill the vacancies until old Alma Mater has a host of active, loving sons nobly standing in honor, and saving the University the pride of our beautiful city, for there shall

Mr. Thompson offered the following toast:

The Merchants of Louisville—Who have so nobly sustained our High School; may they not slacken their energies until all have learned it to be the crowning glory of our city, and made that city the great metropolis of the West, noted alike for its wealth and enterprise, but especially for the high integrity of its commercial character.

Which was responded to as follows by Mr. Geo. W. Morris:

NAZARETH.

Commencement Exercises on the 30th.

The preparations for the closing exercises for the present year at Nazareth are being rushed finely, and the indications are that they will eclipse those of previous years. Nazareth to-day is one among the largest institutions in the United States for the education of females, and its management has always been of such a character as to win the approval of every parent who has entrusted a child to its care. The lengthy exercises of this year necessitate an early opening of the exercises, and we are glad to learn that the citizens of Louisville may have an opportunity of witnessing them, the Louisville and Nashville railroad company having kindly consented to run a train to Nazareth, starting from the depot at exactly 9:45 a. m., arriving there about 10:30, and exercises will begin at 9. The train will leave, returning, at 5 p. m., arriving at 7 o'clock. The usual programme will be followed, with the exception of visitors from all parts of the country, and everybody interested in the cause of education is cordially invited to attend.

The Chancery Commissioner Case.

The now famous case of Smith vs. Cochran it seems is not, as was indicated by a head-line in yesterday's issue, finally disposed. In fact it has only fairly begun. Those versed in the labyrinths of the law are of the opinion that the chancery proceedings in the case are, as it were, but the preliminary skirmishes of the general engagement, and some of the lawyers of the present generation will not see the case finally di-po-ed. It is under-tood that the Chancellor will not in any way resist the further proceedings of the Court of Appeals. He is to-day in lawyer parlance, that he has been suggested that while the Court of Appeals can compel the Chancellor to restore Mr. Smith to office it cannot compel the Chancellor to reinstate him in his report. If this be true, and we have good legal authority for the statement, the office of the Chancellor of Jefferson, will be, for one without business or emolument, a mere empty title. The counsel of Mr. Robert Cochran were in consultation yesterday, but so far as could be learned no definite course of action was determined on. The motion was generally mated—at least not publicly—what course he will pursue in the matter.

Nashville, June 22.—River rising with four-teen feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather hot. Departed—John Loudon, for Cairo.

St. Louis, June 22.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Kentucky; River Bow, Omaha; Atlantic and Natchez, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Red Wing, do.; Post Boy, Arkansas; Fort Smith; Lewis, Kansas City; Arthur, New Orleans. Departed—Rob Roy, Louisville; River Bow, Omaha; Atlantic and Natchez, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Red Wing, do.; Post Boy, Kansas City; Grand Tower, Memphis; Mary Allen and barges and Republic, New Orleans; David Watts, Tennessee river; Anna, Cincinnati; Mollie Morton, St. Paul. River falling. Weather clear. All appearances indicating, except the Missouri, which is rising above Sioux City.

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The object of these meetings was to raise funds to endow a scholarship for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church Society of said church, office 224 Chestnut street. This society now has under its care about forty young female students for the ministry in the various schools, colleges and seminaries throughout the country, whom it must support by contributions from the church people. The beneficiary will probably secure rooms in Mozart building, corner of Fourth and Jefferson. The work of removal will be commenced in a few days, and the written notice will be given of the exact time when active work of tearing down the old City Hall will be commenced.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. S. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.

Wm. Wallace, John Silver, an unknown man, Thos. Furey, Jas. Lee, Jas. Horgan, and Thos. Hargis, drunk; fined $5 each.

Mary Davenport, fancy drunk; fined $5 and bound over in $100 for fancy dance.

Aunt Carleton, drunk; discharged.

Wm. Hardin, drunk; fined $5 and costs.

Mary Ann Hayes, shooting and killing Sidney B. Wiley; held to bond of $500 to answer the charge of manslaughter.

Ed. Hughes, stealing various articles from fellow boarders; bond of $500 to answer.

Jennie McCoy, obtaining a pair of shoes by false pretenses from H. Marbaki; sent to grand jury.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, June 22, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cantrill vs. Rhea, Scalgill, &c., reversed.
Commonwealth vs. Stebbins, eloquentlis, reversed.
Harling vs. Brown, assignee, &c., Franklin; affirmed.
Slavin vs. Dunn, &c., Garrard; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Lotion &c., vs. Carty, &c., Whitley; rehearing granted.
Ellis vs. Kelly, Henry; petition for rehearing filed.
Myers vs. Mayfield, Garrard; reply to answer filed and cause submitted.
Gulley vs. Gulley, Nelson's, Garrard.
Lear, &c., vs. Ray, &c., Garrard; agreements filed.
Miller vs. Dent's ex'r, Fleming; dismissed agreed.
Hagerhotham vs. Davis, &c., Garrard; report of corresponding attorney filed, and motion by appellant for leave to file the proceedings by this Court subpœnaed to the deal. & of deceased Hagerhotham.
Dennis vs. Ferguson's adm'r, Warner; time extended twenty days in which to file transcript of record.
Gulley, &c., vs. Prather's adm'r, Garrard; Ready et al. vs. Boner, Garrard; Adams, &c., vs. Garrard, Garrard; Jones vs. Robinson, trustee, Garrard; Louisville and Nashville railroad vs. Elkin, Garrard; cause submitted on briefs.
Garrard County Court vs. Kentucky River Navigation Company, Garrard; argued by Hon. T. N. Lindsay for appellant, Hon. George H. Dunlap for appellee, and Hon. George R. McKee for appellant, in part.

Determination of Mortgage by Married Woman.

Ford, &c., } From Owen.
Ford, }

REVERSED JUNE 21, 1870—ROBERTSON, JUDGE.

To secure a debt due by Ford to Teal, Ford's wife joined him in a note for the amount and in a mortgage on her land to secure the note. Before the note fell due Ford and his wife separated, and Ford, who was a lawyer, undertook to draw a deed of separation between himself and wife. This deed, which Mr. Robt. C. Mallett, a friend of Ford's, drew up, was executed by the parties, and contained a clause releasing the mortgage. Ford paid the note, and Teal, who was a client of Mallett, in order to see if anything was due on the mortgage, showed this deed to Mallett, who told him that the mortgage was released. Teal then filed his bill to enforce the mortgage, and the Court below decided that he is greatly encouraged. The Court of Appeals decided that the deed of separation was void, and that the mortgage was not released.

Chancery Commissioner Sales.

Sale of Jeffersonville property, by Commissioner Hall, at the Court-house door, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Sale of Louis